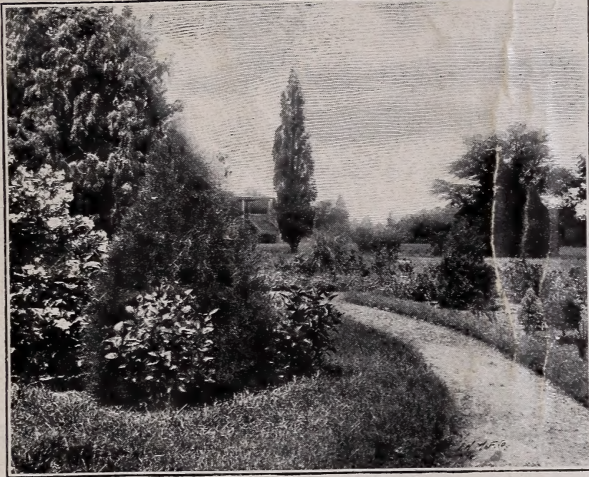


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A VIEW AT FRUITLAND

No. 1, 1901

U.S. DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE

Fruitland Nurseries
P. J. Berckmans Co., Inc.
Augusta, Georgia

LIBRARY

OF THE

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Class

Directions to Correspondents

ORDER EARLY, as orders are filled in rotation. Do not wait until ground is ready to plant before sending your order.

NAME AND ADDRESS. Always write your name plainly upon order sheet in catalogue. A lady should always sign herself Miss or Mrs., and always use the same name.

Give your post office, county and state, also street or P. O. box number, and the name of your nearest express office.

EXPRESS. In all cases when possible we advise our customers to have their goods forwarded by express. Plants, trees, etc., are now taken by the leading express companies at a reduction of 20 per cent from the regular merchandise rate.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS. Give plain and explicit directions for shipping. If by freight, state route. When no directions are given we shall use our best judgment in forwarding; but in all cases shipments are at purchaser's risk after receipt is taken from the transportation company. Freight and express rates will be given on application.

PACKING. We have every appliance for packing in the best possible manner. A large force of thoroughly trained men are entrusted with this labor.

A charge of 25 cts. to 50 cts. for packing is made on all orders under \$5. Over this amount packing is free, except on export orders. As these require large quantities of moss and extra labor, the packing charges are from \$2 to \$5, according to the size of case.

TERMS. Cash with order. If for immediate shipment, or orders booked in advance, 25 per cent down and balance before shipment, or C. O. D. C. O. D. orders by express or freight must be accompanied with one-half the amount of order.

REMITTANCES. Remittances should be made by Post Office or Express Money Orders, or drafts on Augusta, or New York. We cannot be held responsible for losses when remittances are not made as directed above. Cash sent through the mails is at sender's risk.

WE GUARANTEE every tree or plant to be in a perfectly healthy condition, up to grade and first class in every respect, when leaving our hands, but after delivering to forwarders all losses resulting from delays or exposures in transit are at risk of purchaser.

TREES AND PLANTS IN LARGE QUANTITIES. Prices given for these on application. Orders for 100 or 1,000 trees in the aggregate, but comprising several classes, are billed as follows: 40 trees of a class at 100 rates, less than 40 at 10 rates, 400 at 1,000 rates.

RESERVING TREES. When purchasers desire these to be reserved for weeks or months, after the opening of the shipping season, they must be paid for in full at the time of ordering.

CLAIMS. All claims for error must be made within five days after receipt of goods, otherwise they will not be entertained. Should any error occur at any time we desire to be informed at once, in order to rectify the same without delay.

CLUB ORDERS. Special rates given on application.

ERRORS. We exercise the utmost care in filling orders, and always put in more than is ordered, but during the rush of the busy season an error is occasionally made, and satisfactory correction will be promptly made upon notification. Keep a copy of your order for comparison.

RESPONSIBILITY. We have no connection whatever with any other nursery, and our responsibility extends only to persons purchasing direct from us. We also disclaim any responsibility for failures arising from defective planting, or from subsequent faulty treatment or cultivation, and we are not in any respect responsible for any loss or damage arising from any failure therefrom. While we exercise the greatest care to have all our trees and plants true to name, well grown, and packed in the best possible manner, and hold ourselves in readiness to replace all trees and plants that may accidentally prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid therefor, it is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall not in any case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for such trees or plants that prove untrue.

SHIPPING FACILITIES. Augusta being the terminal point of six lines of railroads, and a line of steamers upon the Savannah river, enables us to secure low rates of freight to all points.

SHIPPING SEASON. This usually commences about the 1st of November; and open ground stock can be shipped until the middle of March. Pot-grown plants can be safely sent at almost any time of the year.

INSECTS AND DISEASES. Our Nurseries are free from these. See certificate of our State Entomologist on the last page of catalogue.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING

Plans and specifications furnished for Parks, Cemeteries, or Residence Grounds. We are prepared to take contracts for executing the work and for the supply of trees and plants. Correspondence solicited.

Our long experience in this branch of Horticulture, and intimate knowledge of the trees and plants best suited to the various sections of the Southern States, is a guarantee for the satisfactory execution of our contracts.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES APART

Distance apart each way	No. of plants	Distance apart each way	No. of plants	Distance apart each way	No. of plants	Distance apart each way	No. of plants
1 foot	43,560	6 feet	1,210	12 feet	325	20 feet	110
2 feet	10,890	7 "	888	14 "	222	25 "	70
3 "	4,840	8 "	680	15 "	205	30 "	50
4 "	2,729	9 "	537	16 "	170	35 "	35
5 "	1,742	10 "	435	18 "	134	40 "	27

General Information for Planters

Preparation of the Soil

The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry, or made so by drainage. Before planting, prepare the land by thorough plowing and subsoiling, first using a 2-horse plow, followed by a sub-soil plow. Lay off the rows at required distances, and dig holes at least 2 feet wide and 2 feet deep; fill the holes by breaking in the sides, commencing at the bottom and going upwards. Use surface soil in filling up, and with this mix a shovelful or two of cotton-seed and stable-manure compost, well decomposed, or about 1 lb. of bone meal. Avoid the contact of the roots with heating manures.

Selection of Trees

For this climate, experience has taught us that one- and two-year-old trees of thrifty growth are the most desirable. Purchasers should bear in mind that such trees can be removed from the nursery with all their roots; whereas a four- or five-year-old tree cannot be taken up without cutting away a large portion of them. Success in transplanting is increased according as attention is paid in selecting well-rooted trees, instead of heavily-branched ones. Give as many sound roots, and as little head to a tree, as possible.

Preparation of the Tree

Before planting, remove all broken roots. Cut back *one-year peach or apple trees* to a naked stem $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high—leaving no side branches. *Two-year-old trees* should have their branches cut back to half their length or more, the lower limbs less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward, and leaving the leader the longest. Plant as deep as the tree was standing in the nursery row, except dwarf pears and cherries, which should be planted sufficiently deep to cover the stock from 2 to 3 inches. It is best to allow the tree to form its head in its permanent place, rather than in the nursery row.

To insure the earliest crop of fruit after transplanting, always select one- or two-year-old trees.

TIME FOR PLANTING. In this climate vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves and new wood, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in November or December will by the ensuing spring have formed sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and will grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Plant as early after the first killing frost as practicable, and do not delay it until the spring months. Apple trees can be transplanted here as late as March, and in some seasons the first of April, but success is increased if the planting has been done in the fall or early winter.

After-Culture

FOR GARDENS. Keep the soil free from grass and weeds, and stir frequently during the summer. Remove all suckers and branches which start below the head of the tree. Mulching is advisable for trees planted late in spring.

FOR ORCHARDS. Drill in cow-peas in May or June, or keep the ground planted in cotton, vegetables or melons. Leave at least 4 feet between trees and crop. Cultivate frequently until middle of August. Do not plant corn or small-grained crops in your orchard if soil is of a light character, but for stiff soils devoid of vegetable matter sow rye, scarlet clover or barley in fall, using a suitable commercial fertilizer; turn under in spring and drill in peas as above directed. If devoid of lime or potash, supply the deficiency by a top-dressing of bone meal, plaster, or good commercial fertilizer.

To insure a healthy growth of fruit trees, the land should be kept well supplied with plant-food. Lands exhausted by years of cropping cannot return a crop of fruit unless the trees are well cultivated and regularly fertilized.

Care of Trees on Arrival

If not ready to plant on arrival, unpack without exposing the roots to cold or air, dig a trench, and heel-in by carefully covering the roots with earth, and give a copious watering. Trees thus treated can remain in the trenches until ready for their permanent places in the orchard. If frozen when received, bury the trees and packing material in well-drained ground, or place in a cool cellar until thawed, without exposure to the air or light.

Insects

The rapid increase of insects injurious to fruit and fruit trees necessarily compels the horticulturist to obtain a knowledge of their habits, that he may provide means to oppose their ravages; otherwise he must remain at their mercy, and find that paying crops become more and more uncertain. The limits of this Catalogue allow only space for the enumeration of the most destructive and abundant species which infest the orchards and vineyards, and the best remedies as suggested by leading entomologists.

APPLES

Borer (*Saperda Candida*). Examine trees in spring and again in June, and dig out the grubs with a wire. Then wash the collar of roots and part of the body with a mixture of lime and sulphur.

Caterpillar (*Chisocampa Americana*). Destroy nests as soon as they appear in spring.

Apple Worm (*Carpocapsa pomonella*), or Codlin Moth. Spray with Paris Green at the rate of 4 ounces to 50 gallons of water or Bordeaux Mixture, after the blossoms have fallen, and before the calyx lobes close. Repeat in one week. It is generally conceded that earlier or later sprayings than mentioned above are of no value

when dealing with the codlin moth. It is necessary, therefore, to spray just after the petals fall and before the calyx lobes close, in order to fill this cup with poison at the only time it is possible to do so. Bordeaux, not being strictly an insecticide, does not act against the codlin moth, but it is always well to use it with Paris green to prevent apple scab or other fungous diseases.

Aphis, Woolly (*Aphis lanigera*). Wash trees with solution of whale-oil soap or kerosene emulsion.

Aphis, Root (*Pemphigus Pyri*). Scrape the earth away and wash with soap-suds or kerosene emulsion.

Canker Worm (*Anisopteryx vernata*). Encircle the tree with a canvas belt, coated thoroughly with tar and train oil.

PEACHES AND PLUMS

Curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*). Spray the trees before the blossoms open with a solution of Paris green, 4 ounces to 50 gallons of water. Use Bordeaux with Paris green when the blossoms have fallen. Ten days later Bordeaux and Paris green. If Peach and Plum trees are in foliage, use 3 pounds copper solution, 6 pounds lime, and 50 gallon of water; a stronger mixture will burn the foliage. Then follow with a large hopper, made of sheeting, and having a spread of 10 to 15 ft., having a slit in same so that the tree can be encircled; give the trunk a quick blow with a padded club; this causes the curculio to fall. Dump the insects into a jar of kerosene. Jarring should be done daily, early in the morning and late in the evening, before the insects begin to fly. Continue the jarring until the orchard is rid of the insects.

Peach Tree Borer (*Saminoidea Exitiosa*). During November or December, scrape the earth from the collar of the roots, carefully examine the bark for larvæ or grubs; apply a wash of lime and sulphur. Early in February apply a handful of unleached ashes, and earth up the tree, forming a cone of 6 inches above the surface.

San José Scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*). This attacks peach, pear, apple, quince, cherry, walnut, raspberry, rose and a number of other trees and shrubs. For winter spray use 20 per cent kerosene in a mechanical mixture with water; (Gould Pump) thoroughly spray the trees in the fall as soon as the leaves have fallen. Repeat in the spring, just before the fruit buds open. Select bright, clear days for spraying. When a kerosene sprayer is not at hand, use 2 pounds of whale-oil soap to 1 gallon of hot water: spray while the solution is warm. When the trees are in foliage spray with kerosene emulsion, one part of emulsion to five of water, or 10 per cent kerosene in mechanical mixture.

Other Scale Insects, of which there are several species, which are more or less destructive to fruit and other trees. Kerosene emulsion, whale-oil soap and kerosene in a mechanical sprayer will eradicate them.

If your trees are infested with any insects or fungous diseases, send infested portion to your experimental station, your State Entomologist, or U. S. Entomologist, at Washington, D. C.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS, WALNUTS AND PECANS

Twig Girdler (*Oncideres cingulatus*). All limbs that have been girdled and have fallen must be burned at once, thus destroying prospective broods of sawyers.

Borer (*Prionus*). These bore through the roots, and usually destroy the tree; must be carefully removed. Carefully examine collar of tree in winter and midsummer, and apply lime and sulphur wash.

Catocala Caterpillar (*Catocala maestosa*). This insect feeds on the leaves of pecans and is sometimes quite injurious; spray with Paris green, 4 ounces to 50 gallons of water.

GRAPE VINES

Phylloxera. Various insecticides are recommended, but must be applied below the ground with the aid of specially constructed apparatus.

Leaf Hopper (*Erythroneura vitis*). Passing with a torch between the rows, in the evening, and shaking the vines to disturb the insects.

Leaf Folder (*Desmia maculatis*). Kerosene emulsion or London purple as a spray.

Borer (*Prionus*). Its presence is manifested by the unhealthy appearance of the vine. Search must be made at the roots, and the grub destroyed.

Flee Beetle (*Haltica chalybea*). Dust leaves with dry lime.

Grape Curculio (*Caliodes inæqualis*). London purple solution as a spray, as soon as fruit is set.

STRAWBERRIES

Beetle (*Haltica ignita*). Dust leaves with dry lime.

-FUNGIOUS DISEASES

Pear Blight. The following preventive measures are recommended: As buds are swelling, spray with copper sulphate solution; as blossoms open, spray with Bordeaux mixture (4-5-50); as blossoms fall, Bordeaux mixture and arsenites; 8 to 12 days later, repeat application, and use Bordeaux mixture 10 to 14 days later, and again 10 to 14 days later, if necessary. If blight has occurred, cut off and burn all affected limbs, to prevent spreading.

Apple Tree Blight. May be treated similarly as for pears, but fewer applications are required.

Black Rot in Grapes. Spray with copper sulphate solution in spring before buds swell. When leaves appear, spray with Bordeaux; repeat twice at intervals of 10 to 14 days. Dusting with flowers of sulphur as soon as fruit is set, and repeated every 10 days until coloring, is advisable for *mildew*, but if Bordeaux mixture is used early it will lessen the appearance of the latter.

Black Knot in Plums. Cut off the affected branches below affected parts, and burn, to prevent its spreading. Spray with Bordeaux mixture.

Rot on Peaches, Plums and Nectarines. Spray with copper sulphate before buds swell, and with Bordeaux before flowers open, and again with Bordeaux when fruit is well set. Repeat this at intervals of 10 to 14 days. Dusting with flowers of sulphur when fruit is half grown, and repeated every 10 to 14 days, is advisable if Bordeaux mixture is not used.

Rust on Raspberries and Blackberries. Spray with copper sulphate solution before buds break. Use Bordeaux mixture if rust appears in spring or summer.

Peach and Plum Rosette. Root up and burn the affected trees as soon as the disease is observed.

Peach Leaf Curl (*Exoasca deformans*). Spray with Bordeaux just before the fruit buds open; only one application is necessary to prevent this disease. If spraying has not been done and the disease appears, continuous cultivation and the application of nitrogenous manures will throw off the diseased leaves, and save the proper fruit.

FUNGICIDE AND INSECTICIDE SOLUTIONS AND FORMULAS

Tobacco, 1 pound; boiling water, 3 gallons; strain when cool. Very effective when used as a spray against flea beetles, lice, aphides (plant lice).

Quassia Chips, 1 pound; boiling water, 3 gallons. This very bitter solution is good for prevention rather than cure. Apply as a spray to rose bushes, and to kill plant lice.

Pyrethrum. 1 ounce of the "Buchach" powder, added to 2 gallons of cold water, on any plant used for food, as this is not poisonous.

Bordeaux Mixture. Copper sulphate, 4 pounds; quick lime, 6 pounds; water, 50 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag and hanging it in a wooden or earthen vessel holding at least 4 gallons; slake the lime in an equal quantity of water. Mix, and add sufficient quantity of water to make 50 gallons. It is then ready for use, but will not keep more than 24 hours.

Copper Sulphate Solution. Dissolve 1 pound of copper sulphate in 15 gallons of water. Do not apply this solution to foliage; it must be used before buds break on grape and peach trees. For the latter, use 25 gallons of water.

Paris Green. Actively poisonous. Add 4 ounces to 50 gallons of water. If used upon peach trees, add 1 pound of quick lime, otherwise it will injure the foliage. Paris green and Bordeaux mixture may be applied together without the action of either being weakened.

London Purple. Use same proportions as for Paris green, but, being very caustic, it should be applied with the lime. Not suited for plum or peach trees, and only for insects that chew.

Kerosene Emulsion. One-half pound of soap dissolved in 1 gallon of water; add to this, while hot, 2 gallons of kerosene. Churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of butter. Dilute the above mixture with from 9 to 15 parts of water when using, so that it will not be stronger than 1 part of oil to 9 to 15 of water. Sour milk may be used instead of soap.

White Hellebore, 1 ounce; water 3 gallons. Effective as a spray for rose slugs.

Powders. With 50 pounds of land plaster mix 1 pint of crude carbolic acid. Sprinkle over vines for beetles and aphides.

Lemon Oil. We have found this an invaluable insecticide for all plants grown in greenhouse or in pots. Plants should be dipped in a solution of suitable strength. While it kills all scale insects, it is not injurious to the most tender plants.

Sulphur, 1 pound; 1 pound air-slacked lime, and boil in 8 quarts of water until the concoction simmers down to about 6 quarts; add 1 gallon of this mixture to 50 gallons of water. Use as a spray for red spider every five or six days until the spider is eradicated.

SPRAYING

We cannot be too emphatic in impressing on the horticulturist to spray his fruit trees and grape vines if he desires good fruit. Follow directions carefully. Experiments frequently result disastrously. Careless spraying will result in loss of fruit, and sometimes the trees. Every fruit-grower should purchase a spraying apparatus; they can now be had for a small sum. Be careful in keeping your solutions continually stirred. The best time for spraying is late in the afternoon or during cloudy weather, except with kerosene; this should be used on bright sunny days.

The Spraying of Plants

By E. G. Lodeman. A very timely book that can be safely recommended to all horticulturists and fruit-growers. Cloth, 8vo. \$1.

Fruit Department

Apples

Summer and early fall varieties of Northern or European origin succeed equally as well as Southern seedlings, but the latter are the only reliable varieties for *late fall and winter*. Northern winter varieties seldom retain their fruit well here after August, as it then decays and drops during the month.

Some native varieties that keep well when grown in the upper sections of Georgia and Alabama, fail to retain their keeping qualities when cultivated in the lower or middle sections of these states.

For orchard and long-lived trees, plant only *standards*, grown by either being budded or grafted upon *whole seedling stocks*. *We do not propagate Apple trees by grafting upon pieces of roots*. We have advocated planting whole seedling-propagated trees for forty years past, and hold to the same practice now.

Clay or clay loam are the best lands for Apples. Plow well and deep before setting the trees. The land should be well drained.

PRICES OF TREES

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Standard, one year old, 4 and 5 feet, single stem	\$0 10	\$1 00	\$8 00
Standard, two years old, well branched	15	1 50	12 00

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING

20 to 35 feet apart each way, according to soil

SUMMER APPLES

Varieties for Market Orchards in CAPITALS

ASTRACHAN RED. Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson and fine bloom; juicy, crisp, acid; beautiful fruit. Ripens end of May and continues through June. Tree a thrifty and fine grower; excellent and profitable.

CAROLINA WATSON. Very large, oblate conical; green, striped with dull red, with a dull red cheek; sweet, crisp and perfumed. Beginning of July; exceedingly prolific, and a good market fruit.

EARLY HARVEST. Medium to large; bright yellow; tender, juicy, well flavored. An excellent home-market Apple; invaluable in any orchard. June 5, and lasts two or three weeks.

EARLY RED MARGARET (Southern Striped June). Small to medium, rather flat; skin yellow, with dark red stripes; subacid and of high flavor. June 20, and lasts until July 20.

FAMILY. Medium, conical; brown-red and narrow stripes; juicy and high flavored. Middle of July, and keeps ripening for six weeks; very productive.

Gravenstein. Large, striped; juicy, subacid. June and July.

Hominy, or Sops of Wine. Medium, red; very juicy, subacid. July.

HORSE (Haas, Summer Horse, Yellow, Red or Green Horse, etc.). Large, green; acid; good for

cooking and drying; known everywhere. July and August. Very productive.

Julian. Medium, conical; yellow, with bright crimson stripes; crisp, juicy, subacid and highly flavored; a beautiful fruit. Ripe middle of July. Productive, and a thrifty grower.

KANSAS QUEEN. Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson; good quality. August. A very attractive variety.

May Pippin. Small; yellow; good quality. Ripens first of the season.

OLDENBURG. Large; striped; juicy, subacid; good grower; prolific. June 25 to July 15.

RED JUNE. Medium, conical; deep red; juicy; very productive. June 15 to end of July.

Rhodes' Orange. Large, conical; red on orange ground, thickly dotted with russet; sugary and of high aroma. July 15.

SUMMER GOLDEN PIPPIN. Medium; yellow; flesh yellowish, juicy, pleasantly acid. July to Aug. Tree bears young. An excellent summer Apple; extensively cultivated in western North Carolina.

Washington Strawberry. Large; yellow, mottled carmine; flesh yellow, subacid; very good. July.

Yellow Transparent. Medium; yellow; good quality. A productive and excellent variety, but trees are of a dwarfish habit. June.

AUTUMN APPLES

Varieties for Market Orchards in CAPITALS

BONUM. Medium; deep crimson; firm, tender, juicy, mild, subacid. September to October.

BUNCOMBE (Meigs, Red Fall Pippin, Jackson Red, Robertson's Pearmain, Red Lady Finger, Red Winter Pearmain). Large, oblong; greenish yellow, nearly covered with deep carmine; tender, juicy, well flavored. Ripe end of September, and can be kept until New Year. Tree an upright grower and prolific; an excellent fruit.

CARTER'S BLUE (Lady Fitzpatrick). Very large; green, washed dull brown-red, with a thick blue bloom; crisp, sugary, with a very rich aroma. Ripe in September. Tree a vigorous grower.

CAROLINA GREENING (Southern Greening, Yellow or Green Crank, Southern Golden Pippin, Green Cheese). Medium; green or yellow; crisp, subacid, fine flavor. September to January. Compact grower and prolific.

EQUINETEELE (Bachelor, King, Iola, Ne Plus Ultra, Byers, Buckingham, Kentucky Queen). Very large, oblate; yellow, with bright red cheek and crimson stripes; flesh yellow, subacid, very rich and juicy; a magnificent fruit. Ripe end of September, and lasts until November; tree compact, and a vigorous grower; bears young.

FALL PIPPIN. Large, green, subacid; quality best. August and September.

Grimes' Golden. Medium, round, oblate; skin yellow, with small dots; flesh yellow, crisp, rich, subacid; very good. October to December.

HARGROVE. Origin, Haywood county, N. C.; above medium to large, oblate; golden yellow, with a bright carmine cheek; flesh crisp, white, with Pear-

main flavor; subacid; quality best. Maturity October and November. The Hargrove possesses such exceptional merits that we believe in offering it a valuable addition is made to our best fall Apples.

HOOVER (Wattaugh). Large, oblate; dark red; juicy, acid, crisp, and of good flavor. Ripens September and October; tree vigorous, short-jointed grower; very distinct.

Mamma. Large; bright red; crisp, juicy, and of high flavor. Ripe October. A very distinct and vigorous grower; prolific, and a fine fruit.

MRS. BRYAN. Origin, Walker county, Ga. Very large; orange-red; quality best. Maturity September and October. An exceedingly handsome fruit, and becoming very popular in many sections.

PINE STUMP. Large, oblate; dark crimson; flesh yellow, crisp, sugary, good flavor. August and September. A very showy fruit. Tree spreading, vigorous and productive. One of the best varieties for the Piedmont section of Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina.

Red Bietigheimer. A German Apple, which has given good results in several sections, but is still comparatively new. Fruit large; cream-colored, mostly covered with deep crimson; flesh white, firm, subacid, and of pleasant flavor. September and October.

SIMMONS' RED. Large; orange, nearly covered with red; flesh yellow, sugary, good flavor; quality very good. Matures June to September.

WALLACE HOWARD. Very large, conical; deep orange-red, with a few crimson stripes; flesh brittle, sugary, and highly flavored; quality best. Maturity October; very showy fruit.

WINTER APPLES

Varieties for Market Orchards in CAPITALS

BLACK WARRIOR. Above medium; green; quality best; a fine keeper, and a first-class fruit in every respect; prolific. October to March.

BEN DAVIS (N. Y. Pippin, and Thornton of southern Alabama). Medium, oblate; greenish yellow, with a crimson cheek; subacid; fair quality; keeps remarkably well.

BISMARCK. From New Zealand; has been fully tested in Europe and in the U. S. Enormously productive, and bears very young; quality very good. Late fall and winter. Tree of dwarf habit, and is largely grown in pots for decorative purposes. Fruited with us last year.

ETOWAH (Cooper's Red). Resembles "Shockley" in shape but more highly colored. Flesh crisp, sweet and well flavored. November to March. A fine keeper.

Horn (N. C. Vandevere). Medium; flat, or conical, here and further south dark crimson; further north green, with red cheek; juicy, rich. Ripens in November and keeps until March; tree an open grower; productive.

Kittageskee. Medium; yellow; flesh firm, pale yellow, highly flavored, spicy and juicy. Ripens in November, and keeps well; very prolific; tree a luxuriant grower; rather open when young.

Mangum (Carter, Gully). Medium; red-striped; flesh firm, juicy and well flavored. Ripens in October,

and keeps well; productive; tree a vigorous, compact grower.

Paragon. A Tennessee seedling, combining the good qualities of Winesap and Limbertwig. A good keeper.

Pryor's Red. Large; red, russety; tender, juicy, subacid, rich. November to March; a good fruit and a thrifty tree.

RED LIMBERTWIG. Medium; dull, rusty red; flesh yellow, firm, subacid; very good; tree thrifty but open grower.

ROYAL LIMBERTWIG. Large, oblate; pale yellow, striped red; flesh yellow, rich, juicy.

ROME BEAUTY. Large; yellow and bright red; handsome; medium quality, moderate grower, good bearer. October to April.

ROMANITE. Fruit similar to Shockley; tree of a more open growth; branches slender and very distinct in foliage and in appearance; possesses all the bearing and keeping qualities of the Shockley.

SHOCKLEY (Waddell Hall, Sweet Romanite). Medium, conical, always regular; yellow, with a bright crimson cheek; flesh firm, sweet or subacid, with some flavor. Tree very erect, vigorous, exceedingly productive. Ripens in October, and will keep until the following summer. This Apple cannot be classed as of first quality; it is yet the most popular winter variety we cultivate. Profitable market variety.

WINTER APPLES, continued

STEVENSON'S. Medium to large; green, covered with brown; flesh firm, juicy and spicy; a regular bearer, and keeps until April. The tree is a fine grower.

TERRY. Medium; subacid; quality best. November to January. Resembles Pryor's Red.

WINESAP. Small to medium; red; vinous; quality very good. A good keeping Apple.

YATES (Red Warrior). Small; dark red, dotted with small white dots; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and very aromatic. Immense bearer and good keeper.

YORK IMPERIAL, or JOHNSON'S FINE WINTER. Medium; whitish, shaded crimson; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, subacid; very good. October to January.

N. B.—Nearly all Winter Apples commence to be in eating condition here in October, and if properly taken care of in a cool, dry room, free from frost, the larger number can be kept through the winter.

CIDER APPLES

Hewes' Virginia Crab. Small; dark red; regular and profuse bearer. October to March.

Yates. See description above.

APPLES FOR ORNAMENT OR PRESERVING

Siberian Crabs. These produce an abundance of small fruit, much esteemed for preserving. Trees are also very ornamental. The best varieties are **Golden Beauty, Red and Transcendent.**

Apricots

Price, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Apricots are best adapted for planting in city gardens, or where the trees are protected by surrounding buildings. They are among the most delicious of fruits, and, therefore, a little extra care should be given in protecting the flowers from the late spring frosts. The trees, when planted in orchards, seldom last long here, unless protected by surrounding timber or tall-growing fruit trees, but in many sections of the Southwest this is one of the most desirable of orchard fruits. The period of maturity extends from the beginning of June to the end of July.

The best varieties are as follows: **Early Golden, Moorpark, St. Ambrose, Roman, Royal.**

Figs

Price, one year old, 20 cents each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100; two years old, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100. Best varieties for general cultivation in **CAPITALS.**



BROWN TURKEY FIG.

Angelique, or Early Lemon. Small; greenish yellow; early.

BRUNSWICK, or MADONNA. Very large; violet; good and productive.

BLACK ISCHIA. Medium; blue-black; good.

BROWN TURKEY. Medium; brown; sweet and excellent; very prolific. Most reliable for field culture.

Blue Genoa. Medium; bluish black.

CELESTIAL. Small; pale violet, with bloom; very sweet; prolific and hardy.

GREEN ISCHIA. Green, crimson pulp; prolific.

LEMON. Large; yellow; sweet.

Madeleine. Small; white.

San Pedro. Brownish yellow.

White Marseilles.

White Nerii.

White Smyrna.

} Varieties recommended for drying. All produce large fruit.

Nectarines

Price, 15 cents each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Require the same culture as the peach. The fruit, having a smooth skin, is very liable to attacks of the curculio, and must be sprayed as soon as blossoms fall, and again every two weeks during May and June. They ripen through July and part of August.

Coosa. Very large; red; flesh white; a seedling from upper Georgia.

Early Violet. White, with blush cheek.

Elrue. Red, mottled darker.

Pitmaston Orange. Orange-yellow.

New White. Large; pure white; flesh tender, juicy, vinous; very good; early; free.

Victoria. Medium; purple, with brown cheek. July.

Pears

This list of select varieties is reduced to such as have been well tested and proved valuable throughout the largest section of the South. We grow standard Pear trees only.

PRICE OF TREES: Standard, 1 year old, 4 feet and up, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING: Standard trees, 20 to 25 feet apart each way.

SUMMER PEARS

Bartlett. Large; buttery, melting, of rich flavor; very popular. Ripens end of July and during August.

Belle Lucrative (Seigneur d'Esperen, Fondante d'Automne). Large; melting, delicious; fine grower; bears abundantly and regularly. End of July and August.

Flemish Beauty. Large; melting, sweet; handsome. August.

Reliance. Medium, Bergamot-shaped; brown-red with russet; flesh fine-grained, juicy, melting, high-flavored; quality very good to best. Ripens from middle of July to middle of August.

Seckel. Of exquisite flavor; perhaps the standard of quality in Pears. Tree a stout, slow grower. August.

St. Michael Archangel. Large; melting, very good. Beautiful, pyramidal tree. August.

Wilder. Small to medium; yellow, with dark red cheek; melting, sweet and very good. A very attractive Pear. Beginning of June. The tree is of vigorous and symmetrical growth; a valuable early market fruit.



KIEFFER PEAR.

AUTUMN AND WINTER PEARS

Beurre d'Anjou. Large; juicy, melting. Fine tree and regular bearer. September.

Beurre Diel. Very large; buttery, rich. Vigorous grower. September.

Beurre Superfin. Large; melting, subacid. Fine tree and regular bearer. August.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large; melting, juicy

and well flavored. Tree a vigorous grower, and most reliable bearer. Middle of August and September.

Lawrence. Very large; melting, rich. Tree a remarkably fine grower. September and October.

Winter Nelis. Medium to large; buttery, juicy and of good flavor. Tree a slender and somewhat straggling grower. October to December.

ORIENTAL PEARS

This type is peculiarly adapted to the South. We offer an immense stock of thrifty, well-grown trees.

PRICES OF TREES

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Standard, 1 year, 4 feet and up, or 2 years; medium, branched	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
Standard, 2 years, heavy, well branched	40	3 00	25 00

KIEFFER. Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with a light vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Matures from September to October. Tree very vigorous and very prolific. Begins to bear when four years old. As a fall Pear, there is no variety as yet disseminated which has given such profitable returns, and the wonderful fertility of the trees is surprising. Many of our trees, four years after planting, have yielded as high as three bushels of perfect fruit. If allowed to hang upon the tree until the beginning of October, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few Pears which are more attractive. In point of quality it combines extreme juiciness with a sprightly subacid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett; it is then an excellent dessert fruit.

Le Conte, or Chinese Pear. Fruit large, pyriform; skin smooth, pale yellow; quality very variable, usually of second quality, but if allowed to mature slowly in a cool, dark room, or in drawers, its quality improves remarkably. Maturity from July 20 to end of Aug. Trees begin to bear fruit when five years old.

Garber. Resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but matures here during August and between the Le Conte and Kieffer. A thrifty grower and valuable variety.

ORIENTAL PEARS FOR COOKING AND CANNING

These are enormously productive, and valuable for the purpose stated.

Hawaii, or Sandwich Island. Medium, round, Bergamot-shaped. Very prolific; foliage luxuriant; fine tree. October to December.

Mme. Von Siebold. Large, round, similar in shape to the old China Sand; russet; flesh brittle, juicy, with a peculiar spicy aroma. Prolific and a good grower.

Mikado. Medium, acute, pyriform; pale green, washed brown; flesh brittle, subacid. Matures during September. Tree exceedingly vigorous, and with leaves of extraordinary size.

Peaches

PRICES OF ONE-YEAR-OLD TREES

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1,000
Purchaser's selection, first size, 4 feet and up	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$50 00
Purchaser's selection, second size, 3 to 4 feet	10	1 00	8 00	40 00

Best Varieties for Commercial Orchards in CAPITALS

We have an immense stock of healthy trees all grown on new land. We will be pleased to make special prices for large quantities or car-load lots.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.—A sandy loam is best suited to the Peach, but it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained. Plant one-year-old trees 18 x 18 feet; cut them back to 18 to 24 inches, as it is always best to have a low-headed tree. Prune every year by cutting off one-third to one-half of the previous year's growth. Never plant in newly cleared woodlands; such land should be cultivated in corn or cotton for at least two years before setting the trees. Plow deep and if necessary subsoil. Drill in cow-peas, putting 3 rows between each row of trees, leaving at least 4 feet on each side of the trees; cultivate frequently, and in February or March turn under the cow-peas.

To prevent brown-rot, spray with Bordeaux mixture, just as the buds begin to swell in the spring (never spray when the tree is in bloom) and once or twice when the fruit is developing. It is advisable to pick up the fallen, specked and defective fruit and burn same. This will reduce the curculio and rot.

FREESTONES

ADMIRAL DEWEY. Skin deep orange-yellow, with crimson cheek. Flesh clear yellow to the stone; juicy, melting, vinous; quality very good. Ripens with Triumph.

ALEXANDER. Above medium; highly colored in clay soils, less so in light soils; flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous, and of good quality; adheres to the stone. Matures from May 20 to June 15 at Augusta. Trees are remarkably prolific, and bear very young; a most valuable market fruit. Trees may be planted 15 x 15 feet, as they are of medium growth. The following are either synonyms or resemble Alexander closely: Alpha, Amsden, Arkansas Traveler, Brice's Early, Briggs' May, Cumberland, Gov. Garland, Honeywell, Hynes' Surprise, Musser, Saunders, Waterloo, Wilder.

Amelia (Stroman's Carolina, Orangeburg, Rayzer's June, Jackson, etc.). Very large, conical; white, nearly covered with crimson; juicy, melting, vinous, sweet, and of high flavor. Too tender to stand long carriage, but excellent for home consumption. July 1 to 10.

BELLE (Belle of Georgia). Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor. Tree a rapid grower, very prolific; fine shipper. Ripe July 5 to 20.

BERENICE (China strain). Large to very large; yellow, mottled with dark crimson; flesh yellow, melting, juicy and rich. End of July to middle of Aug. In point of excellent qualities, it is superior to any yellow Peach of its season, is most showy and an excellent shipper; its good quality also commends it to the planter. It originated with the late Dr. L. E. Berckmans, in 1877, and after 21 years' trial we have nothing equal to it at the same season.

CARMAN. Large, creamy white, with deep blush; skin very tough; flesh tender and of fine flavor, juicy; prolific bearer; profitable and popular market variety. Fine shipper. Ripe June 20.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich. A standard market variety. Ripe from 5th to 15th of July.

Crawford's Late. Similar to above, but usually larger and two weeks later.

Columbia (Pace, Yellow Indian, Tinley, etc.). Large; dingy yellow and red stripes; flesh yellow,

buttery, rich and sweet; quality best. End of July to middle of August.

Cora. Above medium; white, with pale red cheek; flesh white, juicy, well flavored. September 15 to 30.

Dr. Berckmans. One of the last series of pedigree seedling Peaches of the late Dr. L. E. Berckmans, and first fruited in 1880. During the past 20 years it has sustained the excellent qualities which we noted at its first season of fruiting, and is worthy of being dedicated to its originator. It is a seedling of a seedling of Chinese Cling. Size large; creamy white, a blush cheek and crimson mottlings at base; flesh white, slightly red near the stone, melting, juicy, vinous, and of the highest flavor. It surpasses any of the varieties of the same parentage, maturing at the same season. Maturity middle to end of July, and immediately follows Thurber, of which it is a fit companion.

Early Louise. Large; very thin skin and delicate aroma. Maturity from June 8 to 15.

EARLY RIVERS. Large to very large; pale, greenish white; flesh white, subacid, very vinous and juicy; of exceedingly delicate flavor; skin very thin. Maturity June 10 to 20.

EARLY TILLOTSON. Medium; white, covered with red; melting, good. Very prolific; a favorite market variety; stands shipping well. Ripe June 20 to 25.

ELBERTA. Large; yellow, with red cheek; juicy and of high flavor; flesh yellow. Supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling. Ripe middle of July; an excellent shipping variety. No other Peach has made such a name for shipping, and none is cultivated more extensively.

EMMA. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy; best quality. Ripe July 25 to August 5; follows Elberta. An excellent market sort.

FLEITAS, or YELLOW ST. JOHN (May Beauty). Large, roundish; orange-yellow, with a deep red cheek; juicy, sweet and highly flavored; flesh yellow. Ripens end of June to July 10.

Ford. A large white-fleshed Chinese Free. Ripens immediately after Alexander, or beginning of June.

GREENSBORO. Origin, North Carolina. Ripens a week later than Alexander, but much larger. Round; flesh white, very juicy, of good quality; bright red over yellow, highly colored in the sun, becoming a favorite and profitable early market sort.

SELECT PEACHES, continued

Hale's Early. Above medium; white, with red cheek; flesh white, melting, vinous, and very good; very productive. Maturity from June 5 to 10.

HILEY (Early Belle). Ripens with Tillotson, but of larger size. Highly colored; quality good. A first-class shipping variety.

LADY INGOLD. Resembles Early Crawford, but of better quality and a few days earlier; fine for canning.

MATHEWS' BEAUTY. A large yellow Peach of the Smock strain, but of good quality; very showy, and a valuable shipper. Beginning of August.

MOUNTAIN ROSE. Large; white, washed with carmine; flesh tinged pink, juicy, vinous, subacid; very good. Ripens June 25, or immediately after Tillotson. An excellent early market variety.

Oldmixon. Large; white, with red cheek; juicy, vinous and excellent. Follows Mountain Rose, or end of July.

Pallas (seedling from Honey). It was originated by the late Dr. L. E. Berckmans, and first fruited in 1878. The fruit resembles the parent, but is much larger and more round in shape; flesh white, melting, with a rich, vinous aroma. Maturity July 10; blooms two or three weeks later than the Honey, and is, therefore, as a rule, more successful.

Picquet's Late. Very large; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, buttery, rich, sweet, and of the highest flavor. Maturity from end of August to middle of September.

Peen-To Free. Fruit 2 to 2½ inches in diameter; very flat; skin pale greenish white, with a beautiful mottled red cheek; flesh finely grained; good quality. As this Peach colors a long time before maturity or full development, it is often gathered prematurely, which renders it unfit for use. It should be allowed to hang upon the tree until approaching full maturity, when it shows its excellent quality. As this Peach blooms in January, it is only adapted to Florida and subtropical sections. Matures in Florida from April 1 to May 10.

RED RIVER. An improvement on Early Louise, but of larger size. Best quality; a fine shipper and profitable market sort. June 5 to 10.

REEVES' FAVORITE. Large, oblong; skin deep yellow, with orange cheek; flesh juicy and buttery; very sweet; good. Ripens July 15.

SNEED (Bowers, Peebles). Medium; creamy white, with carmine blush and mottling; flesh greenish white, fine-grained, juicy, sprightly, vinous, and adheres slightly to the stone; quality good; of Chinese strain; remarkably free from decay. It is considered the best of the very early varieties, the crop being usually marketed when Alexander is well colored, its period of maturity being on an average six to ten days before Alexander. Tree of thrifty growth and luxuriant foliage.

STUMP THE WORLD. Very large; white, with bright cheek; flesh white, juicy, and of good flavor; stands carriage well, and is a fine market variety. July 20, and lasts three weeks.

SUSQUEHANNA. Very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, juicy, and of high flavor. End of July. Unsurpassed for canning.

TRIUMPH. Above medium; skin downy, dark orange-yellow, nearly covered with dark carmine; flesh yellow half way to the stone, where it changes to greenish white, and adheres to the stone like Alexander; juicy, melting, and slightly subacid; quality good. Maturity June 10, or with Greensboro. The

great value of this Peach for shipping purposes is its yellow color and attractive appearance, it being the earliest yellow Peach so far known, and has brought very high prices; is subject to rot in some sections.

THURBER. Large to very large; skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh very juicy, vinous, and of delicate aroma; of exceedingly fine texture. Maturity middle to end of July. A seedling of Chinese Cling, which it resembles in size and beauty, but perfectly free. This variety has seldom failed to yield a crop of fruit when other varieties failed, and is highly prized as a market sort by western growers.

WADDELL. Of medium size, fine shape; skin greenish white, almost covered with red; flesh white and juicy; very prolific. Ripe June 10. Not fruited with us.

WONDERFUL. Very large; deep yellow, with carmine blush; flesh yellow, firm, good. Good for late marketing. End of August.

CLINGSTONE

Albright. Large; white, changing to light orange; juicy, sweet; very good. Middle of October.

Annie Wylie. Large; white, with red cheek; flesh very juicy, vinous, and of best quality. Sept. 1 to 10.

Demming's September. Large, oblong, with a protuberance; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, red near the stone, juicy, vinous and good; resembles Lemon Cling, but one month later.

Eaton's Golden. Medium; skin golden yellow, with occasionally a few pink spots; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, apricot flavor. Middle of September. Superior for canning.

Flewellen. Medium; dark red and darker stripes; flesh white, with red streaks, juicy, vinous; very good. Middle of July. This is an early Indian cling.

GENERAL LEE. Above medium, oblong; creamy white, with carmine wash; flesh very fine-grained, melting, very juicy, and of high flavor; quality best. July 1 to 10. Improved Chinese Cling.

Heath Late White (White English, Eliza Thomas, Potter's September, Rauy, White, Globe, Henrietta, etc.). Large, oval, with sharp apex; skin creamy white, very seldom with any red; flesh pure white to the stone, juicy and sweet, with good aroma; very popular for preserving. Ripens beginning of Sept.

Indian Blood. Large; dark claret, with deep red veins; downy; flesh deep red, very juicy, vinous and refreshing. Middle of August.

Juno. Very large; deep yellow, mottled orange-crimson; flesh yellow, fine-grained, very juicy, vinous, subacid; quality best. August 10 to 20.

Oldmixon (Congress Cling). Large, oblong; creamy white, with much red, juicy, sweet and well flavored. End of July.

Oriole. Large; yellow, rich, buttery. Middle of August. A yellow-fleshed Chinese Cling.

Pendleton. Very large; yellow; very good quality. Beginning of September.

Pine Apple (Lemon, Kennedy's Carolina, Allison Early, Lemon Cling, etc.). Large, oblong, with a protuberance like a lemon; skin golden yellow, tinged with dark red; flesh yellow, slightly red at the stone, juicy, subacid, of excellent quality. Middle of August.

Plant. Very large; yellow, covered with red; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and sweet. July 25 to August 10. An improved Orange Cling.

PEACHES, continued

STINSON'S OCTOBER. Large; white, with red cheek; of very good flavor. The best very late Peach. Middle of October.

STONEWALL JACKSON. Almost similar to General Lee in size and quality, but a week later; tree a more compact grower. July 15 to 25.

Sylphide. Similar to Chinese Cling, but maturing middle of August.

ORNAMENTAL PEACHES

15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10.

Chrysanthemum. An accidental seedling; originated in South Carolina. Flowers light rose; double,

outer petals broad, center petals beautifully quilled like a Chrysanthemum. See photo engraving, page 24.

Crimson.
Pink.
White. } Flowers large, very double and beautiful in early spring.

Italian Dwarf. Grows 5 feet high; makes a bush; leaves very large; fruit large and green; flesh white, juicy, with almond flavor; free. Ripens end of August.

Van Buren's Golden Dwarf. Grows 6 to 8 feet high; of a compact habit; fruit very large, similar to Lemon Cling and of good quality; suitable for city gardens, or where space is limited.

EVERBEARING PEACH

Price of trees, one year old, 15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

This is one of the most remarkable of Peaches, as it combines many desirable qualities which make it of great value for family use.

Its long-continued bearing period. The first ripening begins about July 1 to 15, and successive crops are produced until the middle of September. Fruit in all stages of development—ripe and half-grown—may be seen upon the tree at the same time.

The fruit is creamy white, mottled and striped with light purple and with pink veins; oblong in shape, and tapering to the apex; flesh white, with red veins near the skin; very juicy, vinous, and of excellent flavor; quality very good to best. Freestone of the Indian type.

The first ripening averages $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 3 inches broad. The size of the fruit of the second and following crops diminishes gradually, until that of the last ripening is about 2 inches in diameter. A supply of fruit may, therefore, be secured from the same tree for nearly three months in succession.

We do not recommend the Everbearing Peach for commercial orchards, but for family use or small gardens, where there is room for only a few trees, its value is unquestionable. We offer it with confidence, as we knew the original tree, and have gathered fruit from it in its various stages of development.

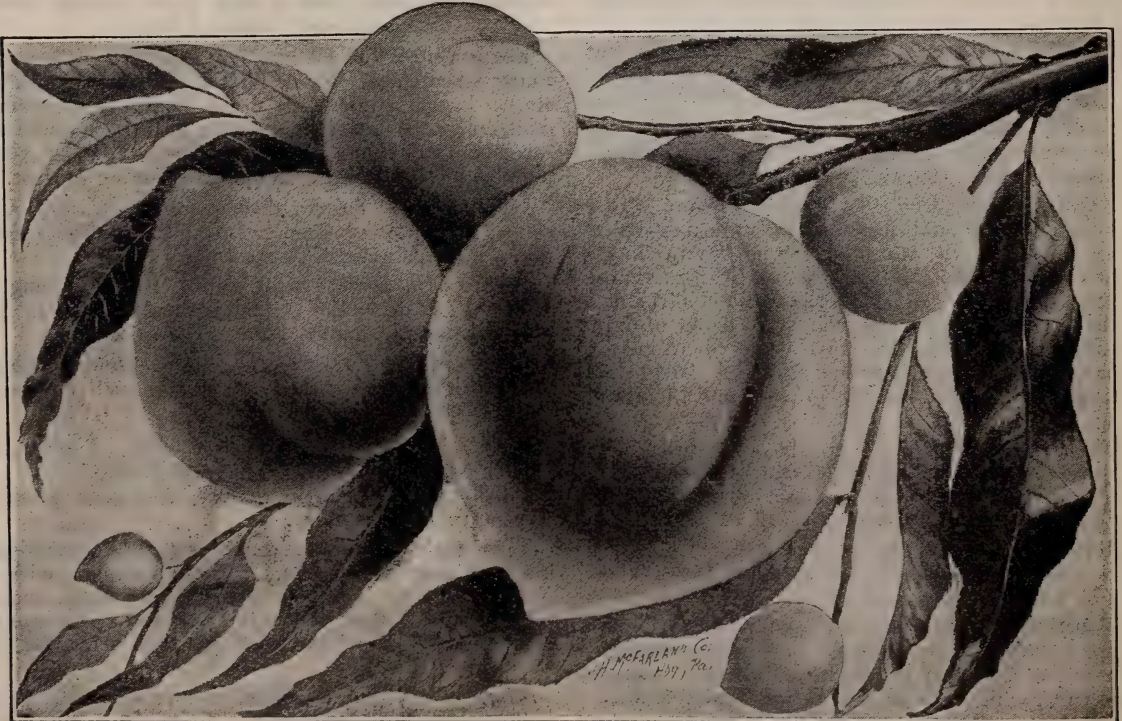
Two-year-old trees in our test orchards produced a fair crop of fruit during July and August, 1898, the quality being pronounced as unusually good by the Assistant Pomologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who saw the fruit here.

We now have in our test orchard a number of trees of the Everbearing Peach, well set with fruit of various sizes.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

"The flavor is very rich, delicious and very satisfying. I never ate a better Peach."—H. E. VAN DEMAN.

"My Everbearing Peach tree commenced blooming about the middle of March, 1898, showing at same time full blooms and half open buds. I would say that this is really a wonderful tree, and any private orchard without it misses a great treat. I got fruit from about July 15, and as late as September 15. Owing to my ignorance of the tree, I foolishly pulled off a great many of the last crop, thinking the tree was only a scrub. The fruit is of fine flavor, as juicy as any I ever ate; clearstone."—J. S. TALLEY, Oohoopee, Ga.



EVERBEARING PEACH (about two-thirds natural size). From a photograph taken by us from original tree.

Japanese Persimmons

(*Diospyros Kaki*)

Price of trees, one-year grafts, 3 to 5 feet, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

The Japan Persimmon is thoroughly adapted to the Cotton Belt. It does especially well in the coast region. The tree is a vigorous grower, an early and prolific bearer. As it is apt to overbear, the fruit should be thinned out, leaving only a number commensurate with the size of the tree. The fruit varies in color and shape. The dark-fleshed varieties are never astringent, but the light-fleshed varieties should never be eaten until soft. The flesh also varies in color; in the pointed varieties it is usually deep orange; in these it remains solid and quite astringent until November, but becomes soft and edible after being house-ripened. In the round varieties, those having dark brown flesh are edible while still solid, while most of those with orange flesh should be allowed to become soft before being eaten. The fruit of nearly every variety begins to color when half-grown, but should be allowed to hang on the tree until just before a frost is expected, or in the case of the early ripening varieties, when fully soft. If gathered before a frost, there is a slight astringency next to the skin, but this disappears after being kept in the house for a few days or weeks. If allowed to be slightly touched by frost the flavor is much improved, but the fruit will then not keep many days. Gather the fruit before frost if intended for keeping; some varieties will remain sound until January or February. The flesh is soft, rich and sweet, and of a slight apricot flavor. Some varieties will be perfectly seedless during one or more years, and again every specimen will contain more or less seeds the following season.

The list which we give includes the best and most distinct varieties, with their meaning in Japanese.

Hachiya (Beehive, in Japanese.—Synonyms: Costata Imperial, Yomato). Oblong, with a blunt apex, slightly ribbed; $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches; average weight 5 ozs.; flesh deep orange-red, astringent while solid, but sweet and very good when soft. Should be house-ripened, and can be kept until March. Tree of vigorous and tall growth.

Hiyakume (100 "me," a unit of Japanese weight). This is perhaps the most desirable of all the round, red-fleshed varieties, and as the fruit affects various shapes, it is known under many names, such as Pound, Tane-nashi, or Seedless, etc. The Agricultural Bureau of Tokio gives the latter name to a variety with black mottled apex, but we find both round and elongated forms upon the same tree, as also uniformly orange and orange-yellow colored specimens, while many are heavily tipped with black. This variation of form and colors has doubtless led to its array of synonyms. Fruit large, averaging 3 inches in diameter and 5 ounces in weight; usually



TSURO-NO-KO PERSIMMON.

flattened, but elongated forms are quite common upon the same branch. Flesh bright orange-red; keeps very late; must be soft before being edible. Tree of moderate height.

Miyo-tan (*Mazelli*). Round or slightly oblong; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; average weight $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; slightly ribbed; skin deep orange-red; flesh usually deep brown-red, but bright red or half brown specimens are often produced upon the same tree, the result of cross-fertilization by other varieties. Tree of medium or dwarf growth; exceedingly prolific. Fruit keeps very late. The brown-fleshed specimens are edible while solid, and become so as early as October 1.

Tsuro-no-ko (Stork Egg; *Mino kaki*). Large, oblong, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 4 to 5 ounces, sometimes 10 ounces. Skin bright red, some specimens covered with black at apex; flesh red, very good; keeps late. Edible only when soft. Foliage long and shiny; tree compact, of vigorous growth.

Insects and Insecticides

By Clarence M. Weed, D.Sc., Professor of Entomology and Zoölogy, New Hampshire College of Agriculture. A practical manual concerning noxious insects, and methods of preventing their injuries. 334 pages, with many illustrations. Cloth, 12mo. \$1.50.



GOLD PLUM.

Plums

Native Varieties

Price, one year old, very fine, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

All our trees are grafted upon Marianna stocks, which are superior to any other we have ever tested.

IMPROVED CHICKASAW TYPE

Varieties of this type are less liable to attacks of curculio than those of European origin, and combine vigor of growth with great productiveness. Plant trees 15 feet apart each way.

Cumberland. Originated near Augusta, from seeds collected upon the Cumberland Mountains in 1864. Large; yellow; juicy, sweet, good. Maturity August and September.

Persian Purple-Leaved Plum, or Prunus Pissardii. Fruit medium, dark purple; flesh deep red, juicy, subacid. Ripens here end of May. A good cooking fruit. Foliage deep purplish red, retained throughout our warmest weather and until midwinter. Its great value is as an ornamental tree. (*Prunus Myrobolana* type.)

Wild Goose. Large, somewhat oblong; bright vermilion-red; juicy, sweet; good quality; cling. Ripens middle of June. A very showy and fine market fruit; prolific bearer. Most profitable for early shipments.

Gold. Vigorous grower; fruit beautiful golden yellow, red cheek on sunny side; larger, fair quality when fully ripe; sure bearer; very prolific. Fruit hangs on trees for a long time. Fine for preserves and jellies. Chickasaw type crossed with the Japanese type.

N. B.—All these Plums should be picked when they commence coloring, and ripened in the house. In three days' time they will acquire a brilliant color. If left on the tree too long the fruit drops, and never attains the quality of that which is house-ripened. This gradual ripening allows these varieties to carry perfectly to distant markets, and they will be found very profitable if properly grown.

JAPANESE PLUMS

(*Prunus triflora* of Botanists; *Prunus Japonica* of Pomologists)

Price of trees, one year, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

This race is as distinct from our native varieties as is the Le Conte Pear from the Bartlett. The trees resemble somewhat our vigorous varieties of the Chickasaw type, but the foliage is larger and quite distinct. Some are hardy as far north as where the Wild Goose succeeds, and for our Southern states, they open a new era in Plum culture. We have fruited 20 varieties of this type, and find many of decided value for market and for family use. The confusion existing in the nomenclature as given by the importers of Japanese fruits is such that scarcely two invoices, received under similar names, contain the same varieties.

As with the persimmons, our Japanese horticultural friends have given to their plums names usually indicating a class or type, and thus helped our own pomologists in increasing the already existing confusion.

To simplify the nomenclature, and to avoid the increase of an already perplexing synonymy, specific names, under which these varieties are now being disseminated by leading American nurserymen, have been adopted.

These Plums are not curculio proof, and fruit must be sprayed, as suggested on page 3.

Distance for planting, 15 to 20 feet each way. All are budded on Marianna stock, unless noted.

Abundance, or Yellow-Fleshed Botan. Round, with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply pointed. Skin yellow ground, heavily washed purple-carmine, and a darker cheek; flesh yellow, very juicy, subacid, with apricot flavor; quite firm; skin tough;

clingstone; quality best; pit large. Maturity June 15 to July 5. We also have this variety under several numbers as received from Japan, all proving identical. One of the best early varieties, and valuable for Northern and Middle states. Carries well to

JAPANESE PLUMS, continued

distant markets. After fruiting this variety extensively for many years, we consider it the most desirable for shipping North and West. Fruit should be thinned, otherwise the size is reduced and the quality is inferior.

America. Fruit very large; glossy coral red. Flesh light yellow; best quality. Very hardy. No doubt will prove a very valuable sort. Ripe last of June.

Apple (from L. Burbank, 1898). Fruit large, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; reddish purple when ripe; flesh firm, pale red, sweet or subacid, rich, high-flavored; nearly freestone; ripens after Burbank.

Burbank. In general characteristics resembles Abundance or Yellow-Fleshed Botan. Color cherry red, mottled yellow; shape usually more globular; flesh, flavor and quality are identical, but its period of maturity here is from 2 to 3 weeks later, or middle to last of July. The tree is of very vigorous habit, slightly differing in foliage. Valuable also for Northern states.

Chabot. Two and one-half inches long by 2 inches broad; yellow ground, nearly covered with carmine-red; flesh orange-yellow, very solid, subacid; quality very good; clingstone. Maturity end of July. This is identical with **Bailey** of several growers.

Chalco (L. Burbank, 1898). A cross between *Prunus Simoni* and Japan. Fruit large, flat, deep reddish purple; flesh yellow, very sweet, rather firm, exceedingly fragrant; almost stemless; ripens well when picked green, and keeps nearly or quite a month.

Doris. Medium size; juicy, sweet; good quality. Remains on tree for a long time. Ripe July 30.

Douglass (Synonyms: Munson, of Professor Bailey; Hytan-Kayo, of Texas growers). Large, pointed; dark, purplish carmine, with blue bloom; juicy, sweet; very good; clingstone. July 20 to August 1. Exceedingly attractive as to color.

Georgeson, or Hattankio No. 1. Usually round, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; clear gold or yellow; flesh firm, yellow, sweet, and of gage flavor; clingstone. July 1 to 10, or two weeks later than Kerr.

Hale. Large, round; orange, overspread with red; flesh yellow, soft and juicy; slightly subacid, with delicious peachy flavor; cling. Tree vigorous and very productive. Ripe July 1.

Kerr, or Hattankio No. 2. Variable in shape, usually pointed, $1\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, but perfectly round specimens are often produced upon the same tree. The pointed form is the *Hattankio-Togari* (Togari means pointed); the round form is sometimes called *Hattankio-Maru* (Maru means round). Skin bright yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, subacid, gage flavor; quality very good. Clingstone. Maturity from June 10 to 20. Very prolific; an excellent early market as well as dessert fruit.

Kelsey. This we consider the most remarkable variety of this section. It sustains every point of excellence claimed for it by the introducers. Size large to very large, often 7 to 9 inches in circumference; heart-shaped; color greenish yellow, overspread with reddish purple and blue bloom; flesh very solid, yellow, rich and juicy, and with excellent flavor; pit very small; adheres slightly to the flesh. For canning or evaporating it is also most valuable. Maturity middle of July to end of August.

Mikado. Very large; greenish yellow. Nearly round. Rapid grower. Ripe July 10.

Ogon (Shiro-Smomo, or the White Plum). Medium to large, round, golden yellow; flesh yellow, firm, subacid; quality good; freestone. June 15. Tree of vigorous growth; a good cooking fruit.

Red Nagate, or Red June, or Long Fruit. $1\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, pointed; skin thick, purplish red, with blue bloom. Flesh yellow, solid, somewhat coarse-grained, juicy, subacid, with Damson flavor; clingstone; quality good. Maturity 10th to end of June. Very prolific, showy and attractive in color. It ripens a week before Abundance, and is the earliest large-fruited market variety. A good keeper, and has brought high prices.

Simonii (Apricot Plum). Fruit large, flat, bright red. Flesh yellow, firm, of excellent quality. Shy bearer.

Satsuma, or Blood Plum (Yonemomo). Large; skin dark purplish red, mottled with bluish bloom; shape globular, or with sharp point; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, well flavored and firm; quality very good; pit small. Unsurpassed in quality for canning. Maturity middle of July. Tree very vigorous. One of the most valuable varieties for this section, and adapted to the Middle and Northern states.

Wickson. Fruit large to very large; obconical; waxy white when half grown, then the color gradually changes to pink and to a dark crimson-purple; flesh very firm, yellow; juicy, subacid and highly flavored; pit small; clingstone; quality best. July 10 to 25.

White Kelsey. Similar in shape to Kelsey, but creamy white color when ripe.

Yeddo. A form of Kelsey, but deeper yellow and later.



WICKSON PLUMS.

Cyclopedia of American Horticulture

Edited by Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, and to be completed in four large royal octavo volumes. A monumental work, of the utmost value to every grower. Volumes I, II and III now ready. Subscriptions for the entire work will be accepted at \$5 per volume.

EUROPEAN PLUMS

The following varieties of Plums do well in the Piedmont sections.

Clyman. Seedling from California. Large, reddish purple; flesh firm; freestone; vigorous and a good bearer.

Imperial Gage. Large; pale green; juicy, sweet, excellent.

Giant Prune. The largest prune known, fruit averaging $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ounces each, retaining the good quali-

ties of the smaller varieties. Desirable for the upper sections.

Lincoln. Very large; reddish purple.

Lombard. Medium; violet-red; juicy. Recommended for the upper sections.

Shipper's Pride. Large; dark purple; very showy; juicy and sweet.



SPANISH CHESTNUTS AT FRUITLAND.

Nut-Bearing Trees

ALMONDS

Price of 1-year-old budded trees: 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Princesse and Sultana. Both are prolific, soft-shelled, and very good. These are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe, and produce the bulk of the Almonds of commerce.

Almonds are unreliable for the middle sections of the South, but are more successful in Florida.

CHESTNUTS

American. Seedling trees, 3 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Large Spanish. 3 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 5 feet, heavy, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10. Yields very large nuts, not as sweet as the American, but their size and beautiful appearance command a ready sale.

FILBERTS

Three years old, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Of easy culture, growing 6 to 8 feet; bushy habit. Will grow in almost any soil, and requires but little space. Nut oblong, very sweet. Suited to the Piedmont section.

PECANS

Extra large Louisiana Paper Shell, grown from nuts averaging from 50 to 60 to the pound

Price of trees: 1-year seedlings, 8 to 12 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100, \$75 per 1,000.

The cultivation of the Pecan is being rapidly increased. After the trees are sufficiently large they seldom fail to produce annually a large and regular crop, and are a source of much revenue after they have attained the bearing age, which varies from seven to ten years after planting. Pecans can be successfully grown as far North as Iowa; its natural distribution includes over 15 degrees. Any land producing a good growth of hard woods such as oak, hickory, etc., is fitted for the profitable production of this nut, but the moist and sandy lands of the river and creek bottoms, subject to occasional overflow, are particularly adapted to this tree.

For years all of our trees have been grown from very large Louisiana Paper Shell Nuts taken from two isolated trees; their flowers being thus fertilized, will reproduce at the rate of from 60 to 80 per cent. Seedlings grown from nuts gathered from promiscuous trees in groves vary greatly in size and quality. The market price of large Paper Shell Nuts ranges from 50 cts. to 75 cts. per pound for nuts running 50 to 60 to the pound, whereas the small, hard shell nuts can be secured for from 5 cts. to 6 cts. per pound.

PECANS, continued

The trees should be set from 40 to 50 feet apart; dig the holes at least 2 feet square, and fill in with top soil and well-decomposed stable manure; mix this thoroughly with the soil. Plant one- or two-year trees. It has been practically demonstrated that it is advisable to cut off a part of the tap-root, as this causes the root to branch, thus giving more food to the tree, and at the same time giving it a firmer hold upon the land.

Keep the trees thoroughly cultivated and free from grass and weeds. The land between the rows can be planted for several years in cotton, crimson clover, vegetables, etc. Caterpillars are frequently very troublesome; at the first appearance destroy these by burning the webs with a torch on a pole. If very abundant spray with Paris green. The "twig girdler" is also sometimes very destructive. As soon as the girdled limbs fall to the ground, gather and burn; this will prevent the larvæ from hatching.

WALNUT, BLACK**Our Native Species**

Trees 18 to 24 inches, 25 cents each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100.

This is becoming very scarce. Many young groves are now being planted for timber purposes. You will make no mistake in planting a few hundred of this valuable timber tree.

NOTE.—The best soil for Walnuts is a strong clay, rich and somewhat stony; hence, many acres of land which are difficult to cultivate in ordinary crops are available for Walnuts.

WALNUT, JAPAN

Price: 1-year-old trees, 15 to 18 inches, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Juglans Sieboldiana. A native of the mountains of Japan. Extremely hardy and vigorous grower. Of symmetrical and beautiful form. Three-year-old trees in our nursery have produced nuts. Wonderfully productive. Nuts produced in clusters. Shell thicker than that of the English Walnut, but not as thick as

that of the Black Walnut. Meat is sweet and of the best quality. When known it is destined to become a valuable nut for market. The trees having an abundance of fibrous roots, transplant readily.

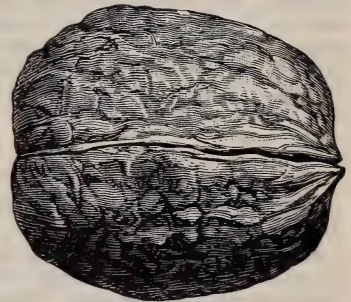
Juglans cordiformis. Differs from *J. Sieboldiana* in form of nuts, which are broad, pointed and flattened, somewhat resembling shellbarks and hickorynuts. If cracked longitudinally, the kernel can be removed in one piece.

WALNUT**EARLY-BEARING, or PRAEPARTURIENSIS**

Price: Two years old, 15 to 18 inches, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$17.50 per 100.

The most desirable variety of this class. Tree of low growth; begins to produce a few nuts when four

years old; nuts are of good quality and mature early in fall. We have trees now 20 years old, which at 8 years old yielded 1 bushel of nuts, and at 12 years produced 3½ bushels. They have failed to yield a crop but twice during the past 15 years. Trees are all grown from seed produced on our grounds, and, judging from many years' experience, we can say that they usually come true from seed.



EARLY-BEARING WALNUT.

WALNUT, ENGLISH**Thin-Shelled, or Madeira Nut**

Trees 2 feet, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Nuts large, oblong; shell very thin; of excellent quality, and keep sweet a long time.



JAPAN WALNUT (*JUGLANS SIEBOLDIANA*) AT FRUITLAND.

Small Fruits

BLACKBERRIES

Strong plants, 50 cents for 10, \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.—The best soil for Blackberries should be well-drained strong loam, and tending towards clay rather than sand. Fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are the most desirable; too much stable manure or nitrogenous fertilizers will induce a rank growth of wood at the expense of fruit. As a preventive for rust, spray with copper sulphate solution during the fall and winter, and with Bordeaux mixture during the spring and summer. Set plants 6 to 8 feet apart each way. As soon as the fruiting season is past remove the old canes. Cut back the young canes when 2 feet high; this will cause them to branch and become self-supporting. Apply fertilizer during the winter and give shallow cultivation frequently.

Erie. Very productive. Fruit large, round; good quality. One of the most popular sorts.

Minnewaski. One of the largest and most productive. Very late.

Wilson's Early. A fine, very large early sort. Of excellent flavor. Ripens finely. Very productive and one of the best market sorts. Ripe end of May.

DEWBERRIES

Strong plants, 50 cents for 10, \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

Austin's Improved. After trying this variety for several years we pronounce it, with confidence, the best Dewberry for this climate. Fruit very large, subacid, vinous, but of second quality. Enormous bearer. The most productive market variety we have ever grown, as it is 8 to 10 days ahead of any other. Strong and vigorous grower and stands our hottest summers perfectly. Free from rust. This year 25 two-year plants produced 40 quarts of immense berries.

RASPBERRIES

Strong plants, 50 cents for 10, \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS the same as for Blackberries, except that Raspberries require heavy fertilization and perfect cultivation. Cottonseed meal, pure ground bone, or fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are the best and should be liberally applied during winter or early spring.

Plants cannot be supplied before November 15.

Cuthbert. After several years' trial, this proves one of the best and most reliable of the red-fruited varieties. Fruit red; large, of excellent quality; yield very prolific; ripens middle of May and continues for several weeks.

Golden Queen. Fruit golden yellow, similar in quality to Cuthbert, to which it is evidently a close relation. Its fine color attracts the eye. Prolific; stands our summers.

Loudon. Fruit large, rich crimson; excellent quality; very productive, and stands the Southern climate without injury; is a good shipper, as berries do not crumble.

STRAWBERRIES

Prices of strong plants tied in bunches of 25: 50 cents per 100, \$4 per 1,000. Special prices for large lots.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.—A deep, rich, sandy loam is the most desirable; still, with proper work and manure, any soil not too wet or arid may be made to yield large crops.

For Field Culture, use from 15 to 25 two-horse loads of manure per acre. This should be well plowed under and the soil well pulverized before planting. A top-dressing of hardwood ashes or bone-meal should be applied during February. Plants set out after the fall rains will yield a fair crop of fruit during the spring following, but a large crop is only certain the second year. It is undesirable to let the plants remain after the second year, and more profitable to plant every year, so that one field may take the place as the other is plowed up. Plants may be set in rows 3 feet by 1, and this will require 14,520 plants for one acre.

For Family Use, the plants can be cultivated in hills, with the rows far enough apart to cultivate the ground thoroughly, or along garden walks. Manure the ground well, and plow deep before planting. Well-decomposed stable manure will make a luxuriant growth, but to induce a large yield of fruit, a liberal supply of potash must be added. Either hardwood ashes (20 to 40 bushels), muriate of potash (300 pounds), or ground bone (500 pounds) per acre will return a good profit. Put a top-dressing of cottonseed between the plants as soon as set in fall. Leave this all winter, and fork it in during March. After the crop is gathered, keep the soil well stirred and always free from weeds. If you expect a large yield of fruit, give the soil liberal manuring, and cut off the runners as fast as they appear. This will increase the size of the plants, and from these large stools or bushes a crop of fine berries may be expected.

We have tested hundreds of varieties, and find but few that will give general satisfaction. Locality influences this fruit more than any other cause, and we cannot, therefore, depend upon the same variety thriving equally well in different soils.

Mulching. After a thorough working of the soil early in the spring, the ground may be covered with a coat of straw or leaves; let this remain during the fruiting period, then remove, and keep the beds well worked and free from weeds during the balance of the year.

Sex of Blossoms. The blossoms of most varieties are perfect or bi-sexual, and are termed *staminate*, but some varieties destitute of stamens are imperfect and are termed *pistillate*. The latter are, as a rule, the most productive if planted near perfect-flowering sorts; otherwise they will not produce fruit. Plant three rows of a good pistillate variety, then three rows of a perfect or staminate sort, and so on. **Enhance, Hoffman, Michel, and Tennessee Prolific** are good pollenizers, but care must be taken to keep the runners of each variety from encroaching upon the others.

Ordering Plants. We cannot fill orders for plants at the prices quoted until early in November, and providing that the condition of soil admits of being dug with safety. To fill orders for plants before the last crop of runners is well rooted entails the loss of three plants where one is secured. We request our patrons

STRAWBERRIES, continued

not to have plants forwarded until the weather is sufficiently cool, and the soil in good order to plant with safety.

Leading market varieties in **CAPITALS**.

All varieties listed below are *staminate*, or with perfect blossoms.

BESSIE. Large, crimson, firm; excellent flavor; resembles Sharpless; plant very vigorous. Ripe April 25.

BEVERLY. Large, irregular in shape; deep red, colors evenly; quality very good; foliage healthy; a fancy market sort.

BIG BOB. Very large; deep red, somewhat irregular; sweet; best in rich, sandy land. An all-around good berry. Ripe May 1.

Enhance. Large, irregular; dark crimson; firm, good quality; very productive.

H. W. Beecher. Large to very large; dark red, colors evenly; firm, very good; very productive; midseason; plant very robust; valuable.

Howell No. 2. Under high cultivation this produces enormous berries of very good quality. Ripe April 25.

HOFFMAN. Large to very large; ripens earliest of all berries; colors evenly and carries well; quality very good; very vigorous, and stands the summer well. Origin Charleston, S. C. Remarkably successful in the coast region. Can supply this variety in very large quantities. The most profitable early

variety for this section. Matures two weeks in advance of Wilson's Albany. Ripe April 15.

LADY THOMPSON. Large, usually round; light scarlet; colors evenly, and berries are of regular size; firm, sweet, quality best; as early as the earliest, and a prolific bearer; plants strong and healthy. Ripe April 20.

MICHEL. Medium, regular and globular; colors evenly, dark red; quality very good; very prolific, and ripens very early. In some sections it is the earliest of all varieties. Foliage healthy, plants robust. A valuable early variety for shipping. Ripe April 20.

Mrs. Cleveland. Very large, regular in shape; good quality; plant healthy and prolific; an excellent berry for family use. Ripe April 30.

SHARPLESS. Very large, irregular; deep red; sweet, and of very good flavor; vigorous grower and prolific. A valuable market variety, as the berries are uniformly large. Ripe May 1.

TENNESSEE PROLIFIC. Large; dark red; flesh red, firm; berries average, even in size; quality very good; vigorous grower and an excellent pollenizer.

TUBBS. Large; deep red; best quality; productive and healthy growth. This is considered as a rival of the Wilson's Albany. Ripe May 1.

WILSON'S ALBANY. Large, always regular; high flavor, subacid; prolific; vigorous grower. No variety combines more good qualities. In 1857 we received 6 plants from Mr. Wilson, and our present stock is directly descended from these plants. Ripe May 1.

Miscellaneous Fruits

ELAEAGNUS—JAPAN OLEASTER

(Gumi Fruit of the Japanese)

Price, pot-grown plants, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10; a few very strong field-grown plants, 3 to 4 feet, bushy, at 50 cents each, \$4 for 10.

Elaeagnus edulis. A low-growing shrub. Our specimens, about 8 feet high and 10 feet spread, have for a number of years produced immense quantities of

fruit, which ripens here early in May, and continues through a period of four weeks. Fruit about one-third inch in length, oblong; bright red, and covered with minute white dots. This plant is well worthy of cultivation, both for ornament and for its fruit, which is juicy and edible, with a sharp, rather pungent, agreeable flavor; makes a beautiful jelly. Foliage light green, silvered beneath. Flowers fragrant. Plant perfectly hardy, almost evergreen.

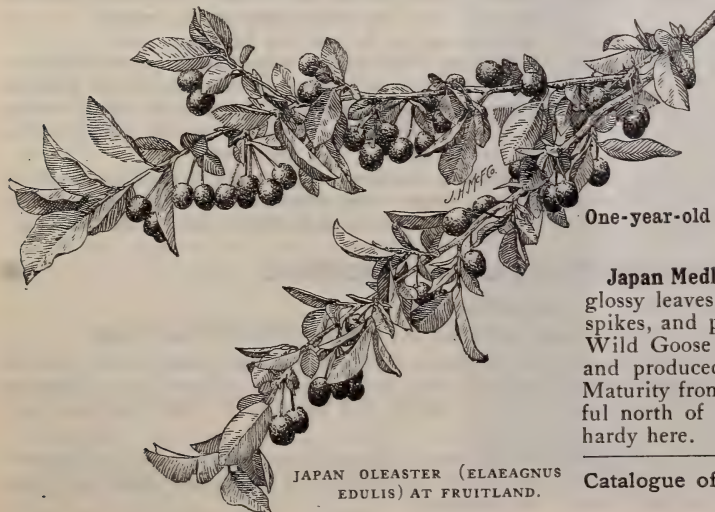
Elaeagnus Simonii (Simon's Oleaster). Fruit larger than *edulis*; matures here in March. Owing to its early blooming properties, the fruit is apt to be killed by late frosts. The plant is an evergreen and is very ornamental.

ERYBOTRYA (LOQUAT)

(Biwa of the Japanese)

One-year-old plants (pot-grown), 20 cents each, \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Japan Medlar. Trees of medium height, with long, glossy leaves, which are evergreen; flowers white, in spikes, and produced in winter; fruit of the size of a Wild Goose plum, round or oblong, bright yellow, and produced in clusters; subacid and refreshing. Maturity from end of February to April. Not fruitful north of Charleston, but tree otherwise perfectly hardy here. This is well adapted to the coast belt.



JAPAN OLEASTER (*ELAEAGNUS EDULIS*) AT FRUITLAND.

Catalogue of Bedding and Greenhouse Plants, etc., issued in February.

MULBERRIES

25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Downing's. Fruit of a rich, subacid flavor; lasts three weeks. Stands winters of western and middle states.

Hicks' Everbearing. Wonderfully prolific; fruit sweet, insipid; excellent for poultry and hogs. Fruit produced during four months.

Stubbs. A native variety, producing an immense quantity of very large fruit of excellent quality. Produces fruit for about two months.

OLIVES

Pot-grown plants, 12 to 15 inches high, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$17.50 per 100; 24 to 30 inches, bushy, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100.

Picholine. A variety much esteemed in California for its rapid growth and early bearing. The tree is also less subject to damage by insects than most other varieties, and ripens its fruit in twelve months, thus bearing a crop annually. Makes excellent oil, and stands as the best for pickling.

Olives have been cultivated on the coast of Georgia and South Carolina for many years, and an excellent quality of oil has been produced. A peculiarity of

GRAPES (Native Varieties)

Nothing but varieties that have stood severe tests are included in the following lists, but we can also supply a few vines each of some twenty additional varieties.

We have an immense stock of extra strong 1- and 2-year-old vines.

PRICE OF ASSORTMENTS—OUR SELECTION OF VARIETIES

10 Strong Vines in 10 best varieties for table use \$1 00
100 Strong Vines in 10 best varieties for table use 8 00

Special quotations will be given for lots of 1,000 and upwards.

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15). Large, dark red. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$6 per 100.

Amber. Bunch large, moderately compact; berry medium, oblong, pale amber when fully ripe; sweet, juicy; skin thin; fine flavor. 15c. each, \$1.25 for 10.

Berckmans (cross of Clinton and Delaware). Bunch larger than Delaware, but not as compact; berry one-third larger than Delaware, of same color and quality. Maturity middle to end of July. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

Brighton. Bunches medium; berries large, reddish, skin thin; quality best; an excellent early table or market Grape; vigorous. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$6 per 100.

Catawba. Bunches and berries large; deep red, with lilac bloom; juicy, vinous and of musky flavor. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.

Concord. Bunches and berries very large; blue-black, with bloom; skin thin; cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender, quality good. Very prolific and a vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Delaware. Bunch compact; berries medium; light red; quality best; moderate grower, but vine very healthy; very prolific, and more free from disease

than any other variety grown; unsurpassed for table and white wine. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

Diana. Bunches large, compact; berries large, reddish lilac; sweet; very productive. Ripens about August 15 to 25. 15c. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

Elvira. Pale green; skin thin; sweet and juicy; one of the most reliable Grapes for the mountain regions. 10 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$5 per 100.

Ives. Bunches very large; berries large, blue; skin thick; flesh pulpy, sweet, very musky; very vigorous grower and prolific bearer. Very hardy and popular as a wine Grape. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Moore's Diamond. Large, greenish white, juicy, little pulp, and of very good quality. Yields abundantly; fruit perfect and showy. Ripens very early in July; the best very early white variety. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$5 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

Niagara. Bunch and berry large, greenish yellow; flesh pulpy, sweet, foxy. Its remarkable size and fine appearance give it much popularity as a market variety; vigorous and prolific. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

Worden. Seedling of Concord, which it resembles. Berries larger, and ripens a little earlier. Quality very good. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

PAW-PAW (CUSTARD APPLE)

(Asimina triloba)

4-foot trees, 25 cents each; 6-foot, 50 cents each; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.

A small tree, bearing an oblong fruit; yellow, with sweet pulp. Thrives best in rich soil.

POMEGRANATES

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Purple-Seeded, or Spanish Ruby. Large; yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh purplish crimson, sweet, and of best quality.

Subacid. Similar to Spanish Ruby, except that it has an acid pulp.

QUINCES

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Angers. Large, pear-shaped. Thrifty; on own roots.

Chinese. Fruit very large, egg-shaped; yellowish green. Flesh hard, of no value for eating, but excellent for preserves and jellies.

VITIS ROTUNDIFOLIA, or VULPINA

(Bullace, or Muscadine Type)

Strong 2-year transplanted vines, 15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100, \$70 per 1,000.

This type is purely Southern, and is of no value for the Northern or Western states. Vine is free from all diseases. The fruit never decays. The product is very large, and the cultivation reduced to the simplest form. Plant from 20 to 30 feet in the rows, trained on arbor or trellis, and never trim. *All two years old, once transplanted.*

Scuppernong. This variety is too well known to need description.

Flowers. Bunches have from 15 to 25 berries, black

and of sweet, vinous flavor. Matures end of September to end of October, or four to six weeks later than Scuppernong.

Ornamental Department

Deciduous Shrubs

NONE BUT DESIRABLE VARIETIES OFFERED

We will supply 10 shrubs, in 10 varieties, our selection, for \$1 50
We will supply 100 shrubs, in 25 or 50 varieties, our selection, for 10 00

ALTHÆA FRUTEX

(Rose of Sharon)

Strong, grafted plants, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10,
\$15 per 100.

These are among our most desirable flowering shrubs, and deserve to be more extensively cultivated, as they produce their flowers in the greatest profusion during three months. The new European varieties lately introduced are nearly all of dwarf growth, and their flowers are greatly superior to the old sorts. Their colors include white, pink, purple, blue, red, violet, mottled. Double and single.

AZALEA CALENDULACEA

Strong, bushy plants, 12 to 15 in., 50 cents each, \$4
for 10; larger sizes, 75 cents to \$1 each.

A native species; very showy latter part of April. The plants are covered with a profusion of bloom. Several shades of yellow, orange, buff and crimson.

BERBERIS THUNBERGII

(Barberry)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

A dwarf Japanese variety; small foliage, changing to red in fall. Valuable as an ornamental hedge.

CALLICARPA

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Americana (French Mulberry). With purple berries produced in clusters; very effective in fall and early winter. This beautiful native plant is not sufficiently appreciated.

Fructo albo. This is a white-fruited form of the beautiful native shrub known as French Mulberry. The berries are produced in clusters, and are exceedingly showy from September until December.

CALYCANTHUS

(Sweet Shrub)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Floridus. The native Sweet Shrub.

Praecox, or Chimonanthus fragrans. A Japanese variety; flowers yellowish white, very early in spring; very fragrant.

CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICUS

(White Fringe)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

A very ornamental native shrub. Fringe-like, fragrant white flowers in early April.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA

(Hardy Lemon)

Bushy plants, 3 to 4 feet, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10,
\$15 per 100.

A hardy variety of Lemon. As an ornamental flowering plant few are more desirable. The plant grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet, is very bushy and thorny; foliage trifoliate, retained quite late, but here not an evergreen. Flowers appear in great profusion early in March, and a second and third crop is produced during summer. The bright golden fruit is retained during winter, which makes a showy garden feature. A grand hedge plant.



CITRUS TRIFOLIATA.

CHILOPSIS

(Flowering Willow)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Linearis. Tall-growing shrub from southwest Texas, and which is well adapted to this climate. Leaves linear; flowers very showy, in terminal racemes. Each flower is composed of a corolla-like tube, divided at the end into five lobes, nicely crimped. Tube lilac; end of corolla mottled deep lilac, with two yellow stripes in center of tube. A most valuable shrub, which blooms almost continually throughout the summer.

Linearis alba. A new white-flowering variety, lately discovered near Laredo, Texas.

CLERODENDRON FRAGRANS

25 cents each.

A low-growing shrub, foliage emitting an unpleasant odor when bruised; flowers pure white, like a miniature double rose; very fragrant; stems die back during winter. Blooms from July until frost.

CORCHORUS JAPONICUS

(Kerria Japonica)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100.

This is an old favorite. It is of spreading habit, with single yellow blooms about an inch in diameter, which appear early in April; effective for massing. Attains a height of about 5 feet.

CYDONIA (PYRUS JAPONICA)

(Japan Quince)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$10 per 100.

These are among the first spring-blooming shrubs, flowers frequently appearing by the first of January, and continue in bloom for several weeks. Some varieties are of straggling growth, and should be kept pruned in any form desired. Some of these produce medium-sized fruit, which makes good jelly.

Japonica (Firebush). Bright red flowers, which last for a long period, making a most brilliant display. A fine hedge plant.

Alba. White.**Carnea.** Pink.**DEUTZIA**

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Gracilis. Flowers pure white, bell-shaped, quite dwarf; is also valuable as a pot-plant for winter blooming in conservatory. Blooms early in April.

Pride of Rochester. Double, white, back of petals pink; large panicles, and blooms early.

ELÆAGNUS EDULIS

(See page 17)

25 and 50 cents each.

A Japanese shrub, with under surface of leaves silvery. Produces edible berries.

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA

(Spiræa)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

A tall and handsome shrub from North China. Flowers pure white, large, and produced profusely. Blooms middle of March. We recommend this highly.

FORSYTHIA

(Golden Bell)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Fortunei (Fortunes'). More upright than *Viridissima*. Foliage deep green. Bright yellow flowers in March.

Viridissima. Flowers golden yellow; produced in greatest profusion early in March.

GENISTA ANDREANA

25 cents each.

This plant has created a sensation in Europe, where it was offered in 1892 for the first time. It is a Scotch Broom with red and yellow flowers, and has already become very popular for forcing, although the plant is hardy here. Flowers on long branches; ground color of corolla is golden yellow; lower and lateral petals with a crimson border. The plant is in full bloom during April, and is most attractive. Strong plants.

HYDRANGEA

Strong field-grown plants, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

All require a shady, and where practicable, a rich, moist situation. The color is changeable, according to soils, and varies from blue to rose color.

Compacta.**Japonica.** Outer florets pale blue, inner dark blue.

Otaksa. An improved variety of *Hortensis*; flower heads very large; pale rose or blue, according to soil.

Otaksa Monstrosa. A very large-flowered variety; much larger than *Otaksa*. Beautiful rose color, shaded white. Free bloomer. A great acquisition.

Paniculata grandiflora. Produces in July immense panicles of pure white flowers, which last for several weeks; a most valuable shrub. A large bed of this plant makes a most striking appearance.

Ramis pictis, or Red-Branched. With dark purple stems, and large heads of rose or pale blue flowers, with lighter center.

Rosea. Vigorous habit; flower-heads shaped like those of *Thomas Hogg*, and as freely produced; color bright rose-red.

Thomas Hogg. Best white-flowering variety of the *Hortensis* group. Flowers last several weeks.



EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA AT FRUITLAND.



HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM.

HYPERICUM

(St. John's Wort)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Thrives well in shady spots or poor soil. Commences to bloom in May and continues until frost.

Moserianum. Dwarf, almost creeping plant; flowers yellow, very large, 2 inches in diameter. Free blooming; a most excellent variety. Makes a beautiful dwarf hedge for winter effects, the foliage being of a purplish hue.

Multiflorum. Flowers smaller, and a more upright grower than Moserianum.

LAGERSTRÆMIA

(Crape Myrtle)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

New Crimson. Vivid crimson.

LYCIUM

(Matrimony Vine)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Barbarum. A shrub with slender branches and small purplish flowers. In autumn it is covered with bright orange-red berries.

Chinense. Differs from above in stronger growth.

LILAC. See Syringa.

LONICERA

(Bush Honeysuckle)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Belgica (Belgian Honeysuckle). Of bushy growth. Flowers pink; profuse bloomer. Excellent.

Fragrantissima. Highly esteemed for its exceedingly sweet-scented, pinkish white flowers, which appear in the early spring, and continue to bloom for a long time.

Phylomelae. Flowers rosy pink. Blooms in the early spring.

Ruprechtiana. A fine variety. Especially valuable for its showy red fruit. Blooms early in April.

Sempervirens. Flowers of beautiful scarlet outside and yellow inside. Blooms in April. A very desirable evergreen variety.

NEVIUSIA ALABAMENSIS

(Snow Wreath)

25 cents each.

A very scarce Southern shrub, with beautiful fringe-like white flowers. Blooms in April.

PHILADELPHUS

(Syringa, or Mock Orange)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Dianthiflorus. Semi-double.

Gordonii. White; large; blooms late.

Grandiflorus. Very large flowers.

Primulaeflora. Flowers white, semi-double.

PYRUS SALICIFOLIUS

(Weeping Willow-Leaved Pear)

50 cents each.

Of medium growth and weeping habit; leaves narrow, silvery; very ornamental. Trees are grafted on 4-foot stems.

PUNICA GRANATUM

(Pomegranate)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Alba. Double white.

Rubra. Double red.

RHUS COTINUS

(Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Greatly admired for its hair-like flowers that cover the entire plant in summer.

SPIRÆA

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

SPRING BLOOMERS

Thunbergii. Dwarf; flowers white, very early in spring. With fine feathery foliage, which makes this variety suitable for a low hedge. \$10 per 100.

Van Houttei. Large white flowers.

PERPETUAL BLOOMERS

Anthony Waterer. Of very dwarf growth; 2 to 3 feet; flower heads almost twice as large as Bumalda, and of a deep pink color. If the flowers are cut off as soon as they commence to fade, the plant will bloom throughout the entire season.

Billardii. Flowers in spikes, deep pink.

Bumalda. Of very dwarf growth; flowers deep pink, in umbels, and variegated foliage.

Fontenaysi alba. Resembles Billardii, but with spikes of white flowers.

Frœbeli. A fine, free-blooming sort; flowers rose-colored, in panicles.

Reevesii flora plena. With large, round clusters of double white flowers that cover the whole plant. A very desirable early spring bloomer.

Semperflorens rosea. Flowers in spikes; light rose.



DOUBLE LILACS.

SYRINGA (LILAC)

GRAFTED

25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Among our most valuable early spring-blooming shrubs; succeed best in strong soils. The following are all desirable and distinct sorts:

Charles X. Reddish purple; best sort for forcing.

Gloria rupella. Light red.

Souvenir de L. Spath. Violet-scarlet.

NEW DOUBLE LILACS

The new double varieties are especially desirable, both for their beautiful flowers and the length of their blooming periods.

Lemoinei. Reddish purple.

Leon Simon. Bluish crimson.

Pyramidalis. Azure-rose, carmine in bud.

Renoncule. Azure-mauve.

Alphonse Lavelle. Very large panicles; blue, shaded violet.

La tour d'Auvergne. Flowers very large; violet-purple.

La Gaulois. Deep peach.

**SYMPHORICARPOS GLOMERATA
TEXANA**

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

A form of the Indian Currant, of very compact growth; berries purple.

TAMARIX

25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Tall-growing shrubs, with slender branches and small, delicate leaves, which resemble the cypress. Flowers small, pink, produced in great abundance; an excellent plant for sea-walls.

Gallica. Foliage light, glaucous green; flowers pink in summer.

Plumosa, or Japonica. Of medium height; foliage very graceful and feathery; a fine new plant.

VIBURNUM

(Snowball)

Opulis sterilis. Produces large, globular clusters of white flowers; a favorite old shrub. 25c. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Plicatum (Japanese Snowball). A beautiful variety, of upright, bushy growth; produces heads of white flowers in great profusion. Far superior to the old Snowball. Blooms in April. Strong plants, 50 cts. each.

VITEX

(Chaste, or Hemp Tree)

25 and 50 cents each, \$2 and \$4 for 10.

Agnus Castus. This is a valuable shrub or low-growing tree. Flowers are in spikes, lilac in color, blooming early in May and lasting for a long time.

Agnus Castus alba. Same as above, but white-flowering.

WEIGELA

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Medium-sized shrubs. Profuse and early bloomers. Very desirable.

Amabilis. Dark rose. Blooms spring and fall.

Candida. Pure white; excellent.

Madame Couturier. Deep pink.

Stelznerii. Deep red.

Van Houttei. Crimson.

Principles of Fruit-Growing

By L. H. Bailey. A complete treatise on fruit-growing in general, comprising the inventory of fruits, the location, tillage and fertilizing of fruit lands; planting and care of fruit plantations; diseases of fruit trees, insects and spraying; harvesting and marketing fruits; packing and storage houses, and various appliances for handling fruits. 508 pages, 12mo. Illustrated. Cloth. \$1.25.

Deciduous Trees

We carry in stock a large assortment of trees suitable for shade, streets, parks, avenues, etc. Special quotations will be given for large quantities.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING AND PRUNING.—Before setting out cut off the bruised or broken roots. Trees with branching heads should have the smaller branches cut out, and the larger branches cut back to within three or four buds of their base. When the tree has an abundance of roots and a small top or few branches, prune very sparingly, but when the roots are small and the top heavy, then prune the tree severely. Many persons plant large trees without pruning; this is the cause of their failure to grow. Always dig the hole intended for the tree of ample size, so that when the young roots start out they will have soft ground in which to grow. Well-rotted stable manure, thoroughly mixed with the soil, is the best fertilizer.

Plant the same depth as the tree originally stood in the nursery row, using the top soil for filling in around the roots. See that every interstice around the roots is thoroughly filled, and see that every root is brought into contact with the soil. When the hole is nearly filled throw in a bucket of water so as to set the soil around the roots, then fill in the balance of the hole and press the dirt gently with the foot. When the tree is planted mulch with 5 or 6 inches of well-decomposed stable manure; this should extend over the circumference of the hole; keep free from grass and weeds, and loosen up the weeds occasionally.

ACER

(Maple)

Dasycarpum (White, or Silver Maple). A native species. One of the best and most desirable rapid-growing shade trees. Foliage bright green and silvery white beneath; attains a height of 50 to 60 feet. 5 to 6 feet, branched, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 8 to 10 feet, branched, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.

Negundo, or Negundo Fraxinifolium (Ash-Leaved Maple, or Box Elder). Of rapid growth and spreading habit; foliage resembling the ash. A very hardy tree, useful for street and avenue planting. Height 25 or 30 feet. 5 to 6 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 7 to 8 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 10 to 12 feet, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Platanoides (Norway Maple). A European species of compact, rapid growth; foliage deep shining green. A most desirable shade tree. Height 40 to 50 feet. 5 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 8 to 10 feet, \$1 each.

Saccharinum (Sugar Maple). Of pyramidal form and fine foliage. For the Piedmont section this is one of the best varieties. In the fall the foliage becomes a golden crimson. Height 50 to 60 feet. 5 feet, 50c. each, \$4 for 10; 8 to 10 feet, \$1 each.

Wierii (Wier's Cut-Leaf Silver Maple). This is a remarkably beautiful variety. Limbs of partly drooping habit and leaves delicately divided. A rapid grower and a most effective lawn tree. Height 35 to 40 feet. Grafted trees, 5 to 6 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

CAROLINA POPLAR

See *Populus monilifera*

CELTIS DAVIDIANA

(*Aphananthe Aspera*, Chinese Nettle Tree)

This is the *yenoki* of the Japanese gardens. A rapid-growing tree, with spreading branches; foliage deep green and very smooth bark. A very rare and desirable shade tree, which, after 17 years' trial in our grounds, has been entirely free from insect depredations or disease. The picture shows its beautiful shape and character. 5 to 6 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 7 to 8 feet, 75 cts. each.

FRAXINUS

(Ash)

American White. A fine, native shade tree, of rapid growth. Desirable for park or street planting. Prune close when transplanting. Height 50 to 60 feet. 5 to 6 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 7 to 8 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100; 10 to 12 feet, heavy, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Excelsior (English Ash). A tall tree of rapid growth, more rounded in shape than the American variety. It also has larger and greener leaves. Also requires close pruning when transplanted. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 10 to 12 feet, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.



CELTIS DAVIDIANA AT FRUITLAND.



CHRYSANTHEMUM PEACH AT FRUITLAND.
(Original tree.)

PEACH, DOUBLE-FLOWERING

Beautiful in early spring. Tree attains a height of 12 to 15 feet. 15c. each, \$1.25 for 10.

Chrysanthemum (pink), **Double Pink,**
Double Crimson, **Double White.**

We can supply a few trees of Double-flowering Peaches, 2 colors budded on one stem, at 25 cts. each.

KCELREUTERIA PANICULATA

(Varnish Tree)

A most beautiful ornamental shade tree from China. It has a flat, spreading head of large pinnate leaves, and during the latter part of May produces immense panicles of orange-yellow flowers, which completely envelop the entire head of the tree. The blooming season lasts three weeks. Destined to become a great favorite. As yet very rare. 25 to 30 feet high, 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA

(Tulip Tree)

A native tree of tall, pyramidal habit and rapid growth; one of the finest American trees. Flowers pale yellow and green in spring. 4 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 6 to 8 feet, 50c. each, \$4 for 10; 10 to 12 feet, \$1 each. A few beautiful specimens, 14 to 15 feet, at \$2.50 each.

MAGNOLIAS

CHINESE VARIETIES

All the Chinese varieties produce their flowers in early spring, before the leaves appear.

Conspicua, or **Yulan** (Chinese White). With large, pure white flowers, which open the latter part of March. This is one of the most desirable of all Magnolias. 2 to 3 feet, bushy, \$1 to \$1.50.

Purpurea (Chinese Purple). Stocky growth. Large purple flowers, which appear latter part of March. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts.

Soulangeana. Of vigorous habit. Flowers large, pink on outside and white inside. Beautiful variety. Blooms in March. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.

AMERICAN VARIETIES

Acuminata (Cucumber Tree). Of rapid growth and fine shape. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts.

Tripetala (Umbrella Tree). Leaves large, flowers white. 50 cts.

MELIA AZEDARACH UMBRACULIFORMIS

(Texas Umbrella Tree)

A subvariety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella; is of unique appearance, and a most desirable shade tree of rapid growth. 2 years, well branched, 3 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 5 feet, 50 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$20 per 100. 3 years, well branched, heavy, 6 feet, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

OAKS. See *Quercus*.

PAULOWNIA IMPERIALIS

(Empress Tree)

A rapid-growing tree, with very large leaves, and in early spring bears large panicles of light blue very fragrant flowers; an excellent shade tree. Transplanted, 2 to 3 feet, 25c. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.



PAULOWNIA IMPERIALIS AT FRUITLAND.

PLATANUS ORIENTALIS

(Plane-Tree; Sycamore)

A popular shade tree in Europe. Does well for a similar purpose here. Does not blight like the native Sycamore. It makes a large, spreading tree. Rapid grower. Does well in either high or low situations. 6 to 7 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 8 to 10 feet, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

POPULUS

(Poplar)

Monilifera (Carolina Poplar). A rapid-growing native shade tree; is very largely planted as a street and avenue tree, and is very popular. 5 to 6 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 8 to 10 feet, 50c. each, \$4 for 10, \$25 per 100; 12 feet, 75 cts. each.

Fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar). Of tall pyramidal growth. 4 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 7 to 8 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

PRUNUS PISSARDII

(Persian Purple-Leaf Plum)

The most valuable of all purple-leaved trees. It retains its deep color throughout our warmest weather, and its leaves until midwinter. We cannot endorse it too highly. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

PYRUS SPECTABILIS

(Double-Flowering Chinese Crab Apple)

A small-sized tree, producing double pink flowers; very handsome in bloom. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

QUERCUS PALUSTRIS

(Pin Oak)

A very beautiful variety. Leaves deep green and finely divided. As the tree attains age, the branches assume a drooping form. The foliage in fall is scarlet and yellow. Strong transplanted trees, 4 to 5 feet, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

SALIX

(Willow)

5 to 6 feet, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Babylonica (Common Weeping). A valuable tree.

Annularis, or **Ring-Leaved**. Of rapid growth, erect, and with leaves singularly curled like a ring. Very odd.

SAPINDUS MARGINATUS

(Soap-Berry)

25 and 50 cts. each.

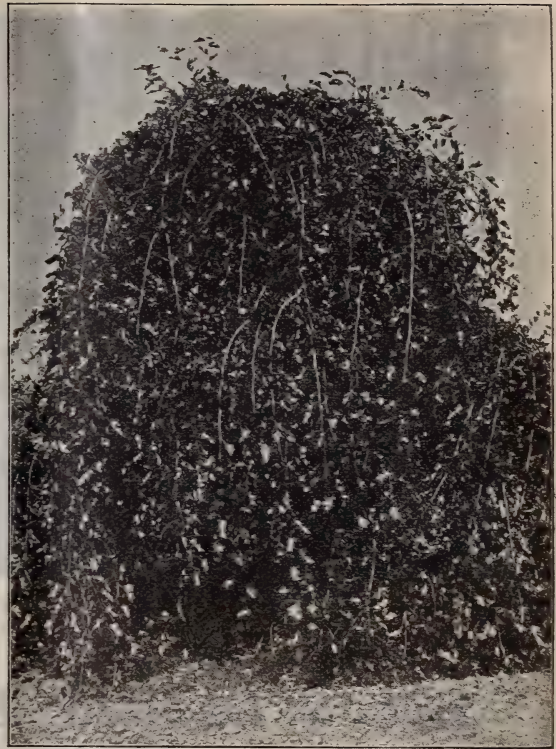
A native tree from the Southern coast belt; of rapid growth, and with pinnate leaves; flowers white, followed by bright yellow berries, which are retained through the winter. Very desirable.

STERCULIA PLATANIFOLIA

(Japan Varnish; Japan Parasol)

50 cents each, \$4 for 10.

A very desirable shade tree of rapid growth. Large panicles of yellowish white flowers in June. Leaves large, bark very smooth and green. Fine tree for bees. Height, 40 to 50 feet.



TEAS' WEEPING MULBERRY AT FRUITLAND.

TEAS' WEEPING MULBERRY

Strong trees budded on 5-foot stems, 75 cents each.

A beautiful and hardy Weeping Mulberry. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. Most desirable for ornamenting lawns, parks or for cemetery planting.

SYCAMORE. See *Platanus*.

TEXAS UMBRELLA. See *Melia*

TILIA AMERICANA

(American Linden, or Lime)

6 to 8 feet, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10; 10 feet, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

A fine large-sized tree of rapid growth, with clusters of small, fragrant yellow flowers in spring. Does well in low situations.

ULMUS AMERICANA

(American White Elm)

5 feet, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10; 8 to 10 feet, \$1 each.

A native species of rapid growth and graceful habit; valuable for avenues or street planting.

WALNUT, BLACK

25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

An excellent native shade tree, and one whose wood is in great demand.

Ornamental Gardening for Americans

By Elias A. Long, Landscape Architect. A treatise on beautifying homes, rural districts and cemeteries. A plain and practical work with numerous illustrations and instructions so plain that they may be readily followed. Illustrated. Cloth, 12mo. \$2.



AZALEA INDICA AT FRUITLAND.

Broad-Leaved Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

With but few exceptions, all these plants are grown in pots, thereby increasing safety in transplanting, and enabling us to ship with less danger of loss from removal.

10 Plants, our selection of varieties \$4 00
100 Plants, our selection of 25 or 40 varieties 25 00

Of many of the following named plants we can supply large specimens. Prices, sizes and descriptions will be given upon application. **OUR STOCK WAS NEVER LARGER OR BETTER.**

ABELIA RUPESTRIS

25 to 50 cents each.

A small shrub, with numerous pale pink, tubular flowers. Perpetual summer bloomer.

ARDISIA CRENULATA

25 cents each.

A dwarf-growing shrub, with dark, shining leaves. Its beauty consists in a profusion of very showy berries, which are retained during winter and until May. Succeeds best in a shady situation near a building. Is only hardy southward. Plants without berries.

Rubra. Red.

Alba. White.

AUCUBA

(Gold-Dust Tree)

25 cents to \$1 each, \$2 to \$7.50 for 10.

This genus contains both male and female plants; if the latter are planted near male plants, they produce a profusion of red berries, which make these plants very attractive; succeed best in a shady situation.

Himalaica. Leaves green, sinuated.

Japonica (male). Leaves spotted yellow.

Picta (female). Leaves broadly variegated.

Dentata (female). Leaves serrated.

" **variegata.** Leaves serrated and variegated.

AZALEA INDICA

HOME-GROWN

Prices of plants: 6 to 8 inches high, bushy, with flower-buds, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 10 to 12 inches high, bushy, with flower-buds, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100; 15 to 18 inches, very bushy, well set with buds, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

We have upwards of one hundred varieties in our collection. The colors include pure white, all shades of crimson, scarlet, purplish, salmon, and with exquisite variegations, mottlings, stripes, blotches, etc. Single and double flowers. We grow Azaleas in very large quantities, and annually add all the new European varieties. All our plants are grown in open ground during summer, and lifted in October, when they are in the most healthy condition. Plant in March if intended for open ground.

These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy in this latitude, but succeed best in a somewhat shady situation and in a light soil containing an abundance of leaf-mold. They are of the greatest value for all purposes, either for massing or as single specimens in open ground, or for the decoration of conservatories or rooms.

If the plants are grown in pots, they should be repotted after flowering and before the new growth begins. Keep the plants sheltered for a few days, and then plunge the pots in open ground in a shady situation, or they may be planted in an open border and kept shaded.

If plants are required for winter blooming in conservatory, they should be lifted and repotted before very cold weather, and kept in a cool greenhouse. By judiciously selecting the varieties, a continuous supply of flowers may be had from January until May.

Azaleas are liable to attacks of red spider and thrips, especially if plants are allowed to suffer from want of proper watering. Daily syringing of plants kept under glass will aid in eradicating these pests.

Potting soil should be composed of half peat and half leaf-mold and good loam; abundant drainage must be given.

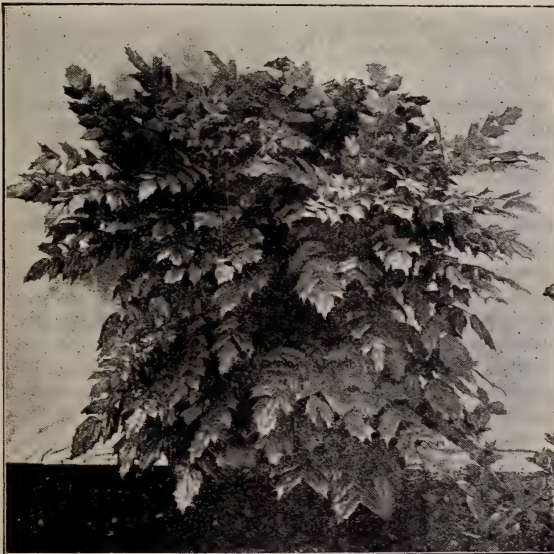
The engraving on page 26, from photograph taken at Fruitland Nurseries, well shows the superb proportions to which Indian Azaleas may be grown in this latitude. It will be noted, too, that they cover themselves with flowers in the same prodigal fashion set by the diminutive bushes with which our more northern customers are familiar.

A well-fed, tended and pruned Azalea need never grow scraggy and misshapen with age, but should become more beautiful every year, as its increasing spread of branches gives room for the display of myriads more of flowers. We believe that by following the hints given above, any of our southern customers may own specimens as fine as those illustrated. Those who grow Azaleas in the house should remember that the flowers will last much longer if the plants are kept in a cool room after they have expanded.

IMPORTED AZALEAS

These beautiful plants are becoming more popular every year for forcing window, store and conservatory decorations. These plants are also adapted for open ground planting. The Azaleas which we offer are all grafted and have bushy crowns, which are well set with flower-buds. We have about twelve to fifteen distinct varieties, double and single; white, all shades of reds and pinks, variegated, etc.

Plants with crowns 8 inches in diameter, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10; 10 to 12 inches in diameter, 75 cents each, \$6.50 for 10; larger specimens, \$1 to \$2 each.



BERBERIS JAPONICA.

BERBERIS JAPONICA

25c. each, \$2 for 10; large plants, 50c. each, \$4 for 10.

This splendid plant thrives best in a shady situation, as on the north side of a house; foliage very broad, with 5 pairs of leaflets; flowers yellow, in long spikes, during February and March, followed by dark purple berries; a magnificent shrub.

BAY TREES. See *Laurus nobilis*, page 28.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA

These are bushy and shapely plants, a large proportion being usually well set with flower-buds, but the latter are seldom in stock after January 1.

All are in thrifty condition and include the best varieties in the trade. Our specimen plants, which are all

grown in open ground, are from 3 to 12 feet high, and consist of over 100 varieties. We have, therefore, excellent opportunities of testing their relative merits. Camellias are hardy in this section, but much farther north they should be treated as conservatory plants.

For open ground.—A partially shaded situation, especially where protected from the cold winds of winter, is the most desirable. Any good garden soil is suitable, but if mixed with leaf-mold better results may be expected. The best seasons for transplanting are from early October to beginning of November, and from end of February to end of March. Mulch the plants with well-rotted manure.

For conservatories. Use a potting compost of peat, leaf-mold and good loam, and give ample drainage. When in growth they require an abundance of water and frequent syringing of the foliage. When dormant, water sparingly and keep in cool temperature. Fire heat is not needed, except during excessively cold weather, which would injure extending buds. Dropping of buds is caused from plants becoming too dry or from over-watering, or being kept under high temperature under glass.

The colors range in all shades of red, from a very pale pink to darkest crimson, and with flowers combining exquisite variegations, pencilings, mottlings, etc.

Prices refer to plants with or without flower-buds.

DOUBLE WHITE (*Alba plena*)—15 inches high, \$1; 18 to 20 inches, \$1.50; 24 inches, \$2.

COLOR VARIETIES—15 inches high, \$1 each, \$8 for 10; 18 to 20 inches, \$1.25; 24 inches, \$1.50.

CERASUS

Two years old, from open ground and pots, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10. Strong plants, from open ground, 50c.

These are valuable shrubs; their principal merits are great vigor, beautiful broad shiny foliage and easy cultivation, and they thrive in any ordinarily good soil. For massing or single specimens few plants possess more advantages.

Bertini. Foliage very broad.

Laurocerasus (English Laurel). Foliage broad, light green.

CHAMÆROPS FORTUNEI

(Chusan Fan Palmetto)

Strong plants, 12 to 15 inches high, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10.

The hardiest of all exotic palms. Stands a cold of several degrees below freezing. Grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet. Is very graceful and ornamental. Does best in a rich and partially shaded situation.

CLEYERA JAPONICA

50 cents each.

A shrub of medium height; foliage very glossy; flowers creamy white, produced in great profusion during June, and delightfully fragrant, rivaling in this the popular Tea Olive. The flowers are followed by red berries, which are retained all winter.

ELÆAGNUS

(Japan Oleaster)

25 and 50 cents each.

We cannot too highly recommend these beautiful shrubs, which are perfectly hardy, do not require very rich soil, and are not affected by either extreme heat or cold. The variegated foliage varieties are exceedingly showy.

Aurea maculata. Leaves with broad yellow blotches.

Frederici variegata. A dwarf shrub with undulated leaves, bright yellow center, margined green; new.

Japonica macrophylla. Leaves very large, undulated; clear green on upper side, silvery white on under side; a showy shrub.

Pungens variegata. Leaves margined white.

Simoni. Foliage elongated; silvery on under side; of compact growth; has edible fruit.

ENGLISH LAUREL. See *Cerasus*, page 27.

ESCALLONIA MONTEVIDENSIS

All pot-grown, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10; larger plants, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10.

Profuse blooming shrub; flowers white, in umbels, produced during summer; a showy shrub.

GARDENIA

(Cape Jasmine)

12 to 15 inches, all pot-grown, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Florida. Flowers very large, white and very fragrant; foliage glossy.

Fortunei. Flowers larger than those of Florida.

Radicans. Dwarf, trailing; foliage smaller than the above; flowers white, very fragrant.

ILEX

(Holly)

10 to 12 inches, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10.

We have a large collection of these desirable plants, which are conspicuous by the various forms and colorings of their foliage. Any ordinary soil suits them, and a group of a few of the most distinct sorts forms a pleasing feature in the garden. We offer several varieties, all grafted and imported plants.

ILICUM ANISATUM

(Anise Tree)

25 and 50 cents each.

The leaves, when bruised, give a pungent anise odor; fine ornamental tree.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA

(Calico Bush; Mountain Laurel)

Strong, bushy plants, 12 to 15 inches, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10.

A beautiful native shrub. The pinkish white buds appear early in May and expand into beautiful white and flesh-colored flowers. They are at their best about the middle of May. A clump of *Kalmias* makes a most beautiful effect in the landscape.

LAURUS NOBILIS

(Bay Tree; Apollo's, or Spice Laurel)

25 and 50 cents each.

Leaves very aromatic. We can supply some beautiful standard and pyramidal Bay Trees from 3½ to 8 feet high, varying in price from \$10 to \$25 each. All plants are in new tubs.

LIGUSTRUM

(Privet)

Amurense. From Amoor river; very rapid and compact grower; foliage small. No finer hedge plant is grown. Plants are also desirable for single specimens, or for wind-breaks; for latter, plant 8 to 10 feet apart. 25 cts. [See under head of "Hedge Plants," page 32.]

Coreacum volutum. Dwarf habit; leaves recurved. 50 cts.

Excelsum superbum. (New.) Tall growth; leaves beautifully variegated; stands the summer to perfection. An excellent new plant, bushy, grafted. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Macrophyllum. A robust-growing variety, with immense dark green leaves. Very attractive. Strong grafted plants, 50 cts.

Marginatum aureum. A vigorous-growing variety, with large leaves, beautifully margined with yellow. Stands the sun well. Strong plants, grafted, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Nepalensis (Nepal): Dwarf habit; leaves oval; panicles of white flowers; berries purple-brown. 25 cts. to \$1 each.

Ovalifolium (California Privet). Growth erect; leaves larger than *Amurense*, but not equal to the latter as a hedge plant. It is grown North and West in great quantities. We can supply this in large numbers and in various sizes. 1 year, 18-24 inches (for hedges), \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000; 2 years, 3-4 feet, very bushy, transplanted, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 3 years, 4-5 feet, specimen plants, 50c. each, \$4 for 10.

METROSIDEROS SPECIOSA

(Bottle Bush)

25 cents each.

A handsome shrub; flowers scarlet, in crowded spikes; blooms more or less during the summer. Should be protected from cold winter winds.

MYRTUS FLORAPLENA

(Double Myrtle)

25 cents each.

A beautiful evergreen with small, glossy green leaves. Flowers double; pure white and very fragrant.



MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.

MAGNOLIAS

Grandiflora. The king of the Southern broad-leaved evergreen trees; needs no description. Pot-grown, 1 foot, 50 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100. Plants from open ground, 1 foot, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 2 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100; 3 feet, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10. To lessen liability of loss from transplanting, all leaves should be cut off from open-ground-grown plants.

Grandiflora gloriosa. A variety of Grandiflora, with flowers of immense size, often 12 inches in diameter; foliage large and bronze underneath; a magnificent tree. 2 years, grafted plants, \$1; 1 year, 50 cts.

Magnolia fuscata (Banana Shrub). A most desirable flowering shrub; hardy South, but for conservatories North. The brownish yellow flowers, which appear in early spring, emit a delightful banana fragrance. Plants 8 to 10 inches, 25 cts.; larger plants, 50 cts. All pot-grown.

OLEA

Fragrans (Tea, or Sweet Olive). One of the most desirable flowering shrubs of Southern gardens. The white flowers, although small, are produced in clusters, and emit the most pleasing fragrance. It is well said that "each individual bloom has more sweetness than the most fragrant lily." As a conservatory

shrub for northern florists, it will be found invaluable and of ready sale. The blooming period begins in the fall and lasts for several months. It is of easy culture, and especially desirable as a window plant. We offer the largest stock in the United States. Several sizes, 25c. each, \$2 for 10; larger size, 50c. each, \$4 for 10.

Illiciifolia (*Osmanthus Aquifolium*). A beautiful shrub allied to the *Olea fragrans*. With prickly-toothed leaves; dark green. Flowers white, like the Tea Olive, but will stand more cold. Attains a height of 20 to 25 feet and makes a beautiful lawn tree. 25 cents each, \$2 for 10; larger, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

QUERCUS SUBER

(Cork Oak)

We offer plants from 3-inch pots, 15 to 18 inches, at 25 cents each, or \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

A valuable shade tree, growing in comparatively poor soil. Trees grown in open ground do not transplant successfully. The Cork Oak, being well adapted to the Southern states, can be planted with the certainty of the bark becoming a valuable product.

RHODODENDRON PONTICUM

Fine plants, 15 to 18 inches, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10.

These do well in this section when planted in a rich, loamy soil, and should be shaded from the afternoon sun. We offer a fine lot of unnamed seedlings, several shades of pinks and purples.

RUSCUS ACULEATUS

(Butcher's Broom)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

A dwarf evergreen, with acute or spiny leaves, and producing numerous red berries, which are retained during winter.

SOPHORA SPECIOSA

Plants from 4-inch pots, 50 cents.

A shrub, native of Texas. Leaves obovoid. Flowers purple, very fragrant.

VIBURNUM

Odoratissimum. (Chinese.) Fragrant; broad leaves and compact shrub; flowers white. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

Tinus, or Laurustinus. A popular white-flowering shrub; blooms profusely. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; larger size, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Suspensum. Flowers creamy white; resembles the trailing arbutus; blooms early in the spring; of low growth. 25 cts.

Handbook of Plants and General Horticulture

By Peter Henderson. This new edition comprises about fifty per cent more genera than the former one, and embraces the botanical name, derivation, natural order, etc., together with a short history of the different genera, concise instruction for their propagation and culture, and all the leading local or common English names, together with a comprehensive glossary of botanical and technical terms. Plain instructions are also given for the cultivation of the principal vegetables, fruits and flowers. Cloth, large 8vo. \$4.

American Fruit Culturist

By John J. Thomas. Containing practical directions for the propagation and culture of all the fruits adapted to the United States. Twentieth thoroughly revised and greatly enlarged edition, by Wm. H. S. Wood. This new edition makes the work practically a new book, containing everything pertaining to large and small fruits, as well as subtropical and tropical fruits. Richly illustrated by nearly 800 engravings. 758 pp., 12mo. \$2.50.

Climbers

10 varieties, our selection, \$2, \$15 per 100.

AKEBIA

Strong plants from pots, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Lobata. A fine variety closely allied to *A. Quinata*, but with three leaves instead of five. Leaves also larger. Produces a mucilaginous fruit, which is found in the markets in Japan.

Quinata (Five-Leaved Akebia). A Japanese climber with reddish purple flowers in early spring. Popular climber.

AMPELOPIS JAPONICA, or VEITCHII

(Japan, or Boston Ivy)

15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100; extra heavy, well branched, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Beautiful deciduous climber of very rapid growth; eminently suitable for covering brick walls, stumps, etc. We have an immense stock of strong plants.

ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS

(Rosa de Montana, or Mexican Rose)

Strong plants, from pots, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

A beautiful climbing plant, with tuberous roots. Free bloomer. Flowers produced in large racemes of a most beautiful rosy pink color. Leaves heart-shaped. A most desirable vine for the South. The stems die down in winter. We can recommend this.

ARISTOLOCHIA ELEGANS

15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10.

One of the best summer climbers; of rapid and dense growth. It bears profusely from July until frost; has handsome and elegant flowers of a rich dark color. Stems die back in winter, and roots should be covered with straw as a protection during excessively cold weather.



CLEMATIS PANICULATA AT FRUITLAND.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Flowers white, star-shaped, produced during mid-summer and fall upon long shoots. In addition to its profusion of flowers, the latter are also very fragrant, and the foliage is handsome; a most desirable new climber of shrubby habit, and perfectly hardy.

BIGNONIA

(Japan Trumpet Vine)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Grandiflora. Superb climber; flowers very showy, deep orange; blooms nearly all summer.

Hybrida. Dark blood-red flowers. Good bloomer.

GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS

(Double Carolina Jasmine)

Strong plants, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

A subvariety of the native species, with double flowers, which are produced in great profusion in early spring, and more sparingly in the fall. If grown in a conservatory, flowers are produced nearly all winter.

HEDERA

(Ivy)

15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Algeriensis. With very rich leaves of immense size. A fine sort.

Hibernica. Irish. The well-known variety.

The above succeed quite well here, while few of the varieties cultivated farther North are of any value for this climate.



BIGNONIA GRANDIFLORA AT FRUITLAND.

We have no connection whatever with any other Nursery, and do not employ agents.

JASMINUM

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Fruticans. Flowers yellow. Evergreen.

Nudiflorum. A desirable deciduous variety. Produces yellow blooms in great abundance during March.

Officinalis. White, sweet-scented flowers in April. A popular old variety.

KADSURA JAPONICA

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

A hardy evergreen climber, with whitish flowers during summer. Large, oblong leaves. Suitable for training against walls.

LONICERA

(Honeysuckle)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Aurea reticulata. Golden netted; a remarkable variety; leaves bright green, beautifully netted all over with golden veins, leaves and stems changing to bright crimson in the autumn; a beautiful plant.

Belgica (Belgian). Pink flowers; very sweet, profuse, and an almost perpetual bloomer. Can also be trained as a bush.

Brownii (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). Strong, rapid grower, with orange-scarlet flowers.

Heckrotti. Flowers rose-colored on the outside, yellow in the center. Perpetual bloomer.

MANETTIA CORDATA

(*Matsea glabra*)

15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10.

A rapid-growing climber, with scarlet tubular flowers, produced in great profusion. The stems are killed down every winter; the roots require a covering of leaves in winter.

PASSIFLORA

15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10.

Arc-en-ciel. Flowers large; center white and citron-colored, with outer circle dark. An excellent and rapid-growing variety.

Constance Elliott. Similar in habit to above, but flowers pure white.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Jasminoides (African Jasmine). Evergreen, with white, fragrant flowers in April and May; a valuable hardy climber.

Variegatum. With variegated leaves.

ROSES

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Several varieties of Noisette. (See under head of "Roses.")

SOLANUM JASMINOIDES GRANDIFLORA
(Potato Vine)

15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10.

Free blooming and rapid grower; flowers white; evergreen.

WISTARIA

25 cents each, \$2 for 10. We can supply a limited number of extra-strong grafted plants at 50 cts.

Frutescens magnifica. Flowers in long tassels, pale blue, blooming later than the Chinese varieties, and also producing flowers during the summer; extremely vigorous.

Sinensis (Chinese Purple). The best of all, with handsome racemes of light purplish single flowers, produced in immense quantities.

Sinensis alba. A white-flowered variety; a beautiful, graceful climber.

Sinensis fl. pl. (Double Purple). A double variety; rather shy bloomer while young, but afterwards covered with long racemes of flowers.



WISTARIA SINENSIS AT FRUITLAND.

Fungi and Fungicides

By Prof. Clarence M. Weed. A practical manual concerning the fungous diseases of cultivated plants and the means of preventing their ravages. The author has endeavored to give such a concise account of the most important facts relating to these as will enable the cultivator to combat them intelligently. 222 pages, 90 illustrations, 12mo. Paper, 50 cts.; cloth, \$1.



HEDGE OF CITRUS TRIFOLIATA IN BLOOM IN MARCH AT FRUITLAND.

Ornamental Hedge Plants

CAPE JASMINE

(*Gardenia florida*)

12 to 15 inches, from 4-inch pots, \$7.50 for 50, \$15 per 100; 3-inch pots, \$12 per 100.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA

(Japan Hardy Lemon)

Prices of plants, 2 years, 12 inches and up, \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000; 3 years old, bushy, \$5 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

This is the coming hedge plant for defensive as well as ornamental purposes, far more desirable than Osage Orange. It is hardy as far north as New Jersey, and if planted in good soil an impenetrable hedge can be had three years from planting. Requires but little trimming after the third year. So far it has been free from insect depredations. In early spring, when covered with myriads of white flowers, nothing is more attractive, and while not an evergreen, the vivid green wood makes it appear bright during the winter. Plants may be set 2 feet apart in rich soil.

CYDONIA JAPONICA

(Japan Quince)

Strong, 3-year plants, \$10 per 100.

A most desirable deciduous hedge plant. The flowers vary from red to several shades of pink, appearing early in the spring, before the leaves start into growth.

LIGUSTRUM

(Privet)

Amurense (Amoor River Privet). Our hedges of this desirable evergreen have for years past been noted for their perfect shape and appearance. It far surpasses the variety cultivated in northern sections under the name of California Privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*), which assumes a dingy green tint in winter, whereas the Amoor Privet retains its brighter green color throughout the entire year. We have cultivated this plant since 1866, and during that time have

propagated and sold immense quantities for planting hedges, which are now to be found in every section of the Southern states. It has stood a cold of 20 degrees below zero in western North Carolina, and is equally successful in South Florida, thus withstanding both extremes of heat and cold. It is, therefore, the most desirable of all broad-leaved evergreens where a tall hedge is desired. Growth very rapid; adapts itself to any soil not too arid or a swamp. If properly treated, a good hedge may be expected in two years after planting. Set plants 12 inches apart in ordinary soil, but in very rich land 18 to 24 inches distance may be given. After plants are set, cut back to 8 to 10 inches in order to make a dense hedge. Strong plants, \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

Ovalifolium (California Privet). This is a very popular variety for hedges North and West. Leaves larger and growth more erect than *L. Amurense*. Strong 1 year, 18- to 24-inch plants, \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000; 2 years, 3- to 4-foot plants, bushy, transplanted, \$15 per 100.

ROSES, POLYANTHA

\$4 for 50, \$8 per 100, \$70 per 1,000.

These make very ornamental hedges of low growth. Well adapted for cemetery lots, as they are in constant bloom from early spring until frost.

Marie Favie. Pale rose, changing to white. Flowers 1 inch in diameter. Of all the Polyanthas, this is the most desirable for hedges, as it blooms most profusely from early spring until frost, and is hardy in the northern states.

These Roses may be planted 2 feet apart.

SPIRÆA THUNBERGII

(Thunberg's Spiræa)

\$8 per 100.

Of dwarf habit; branches slender and drooping; foliage very narrow, light green, changing to bright orange and red in fall. Flowers small, white, which appear very early in March. A beautiful variety for a dwarf or low-growing hedge.

We will give estimates for supplying and planting any of the above-mentioned Hedge Plants. Hedges pruned and put in good condition. Old and overgrown hedges reduced in size and put in good shape. Write for particulars.

Coniferous Evergreens

We believe that we may claim to grow the largest and most varied stock of these plants in the Southern states, and especially of such varieties as are best adapted to this climate. The collection of *Biotas* and *Cupressinæ*, etc., comprises many new and valuable varieties.

Most of these plants are grown in pots from the time they are propagated, or during part of the year in open ground, and potted off in fall.

Biotas and *Retinosporas*, which always form a mass of fibrous roots, are grown in open ground, but lifted for shipment with the roots in a ball of earth, which reduces the loss in transplanting. We would again urge the necessity of planting small, healthy pot-grown plants in preference to larger specimens, which can only be furnished from open ground, and with these there is always connected some risk in transplanting. We append the height the different varieties may be expected to attain. The best seasons for transplanting are from November to December, and from February to March.

Prices for plants grown in 4- and 5-inch pots, or from open ground, 50 cts. each. 10 plants, our selection of varieties, \$4.

We can supply fine specimen plants of many varieties at \$1 to \$10 each, according to size.

ARBORVITÆ

ASIATIC SECTION

Plants from open ground

Biota aurea (Golden Arborvitæ). 6 to 8 feet. This has a golden tint with the green. It makes a dwarf, rounded growth. 12 to 15 inches, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 18 to 20 inches, 50 cts.; 24 to 30 inches, 75 cts.



BIOTA AUREA NANA AT FRUITLAND.

Biota aurea nana. The most popular of all *Biotas*. A new variety, which originated in our grounds. Of very dwarf and compact habit; a perfect gem for small gardens or cemetery lots. It far surpasses the old *Biota aurea* where a very dwarf tree is desired. Plants 10 to 12 inches high, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 18 inches, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 24 to 30 inches, fine specimens, \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

Biota aurea conspicua. Another new variety of similar origin. Growth more erect than the *Aurea*; foliage intense gold, some of its branches being of a solid metallic tint, others suffused with green. Plants 18 to 20 inches high, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 24 to 30 inches, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 3 to 4 feet, \$1 each.

Biota aurea pyramidalis. Of erect and symmetrical growth, compact, and of golden hue. The original plant, now standing in our grounds, measures 15 feet in height and is 14 years old. Plants 18 to 20 inches, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 24 to 30 inches, 75 cts. each.

NOTE.—The three last described subvarieties were selected from a lot of 10,000 seedlings, and are of transcendent value.

Biota semper aurea. A beautiful variety, more golden than *Aurea*; it retains its bright golden hue. Ultimate height, 8 to 10 feet. 35 and 50 cts.

Biota Japonica filiformis. A new Japanese variety, with thread-like foliage; of compact habit. We consider this one of the most distinct and desirable novelties, and it is becoming a great favorite. Well suited for cemeteries. Will probably attain a height of 10 to 12 feet. Fine plants, 12 to 15 inches, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 18 to 24 inches, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.



BIOTA JAPONICA FILIFORMIS AT FRUITLAND.

ARBORVITÆ

AMERICAN SECTION

Thuya globosa. Of spherical and compact growth. Ultimate height, 4 to 6 feet. 25 to 50 cts.

Thuya gigantea (Pacific Coast Arborvitæ). This is a rapid-growing species, with dark green foliage. Attains a height of 30 to 40 feet. 25 to 50 cts.

Thuya pumila (Booth's Dwarf). Of dense, rounded habit. Ultimate height, 2 to 3 feet. 25 and 50 cts.

Thuya Reidii. A dwarf variety of slow growth and compact habit. 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1.

☞ All the Arborvitæ have abundant small roots, and transplant well from open ground.

CEPHALOTAXUS FORTUNEI

(Fortune's Yew)

50 and 75 cents each.

Broad-leaved, moderate grower. 10 to 12 feet.

CEDRUS DEODARA

(The Great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains)

12 to 15 inches, 50 cents each; larger sizes, 75 cents and \$1 each.

A stately tree, attaining a height of 50 to 75 feet; foliage glaucous green; branches feathery and spreading; perfectly adapted to this climate. We grow an immense stock.



CEDRUS DEODARA AT FRUITLAND.

CUPRESSUS

(Cypress)

Small plants, 12 to 15 inches, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10; larger specimens, 18 to 24 inches, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10; 30 to 36 inches, 75 cents each, \$6 for 10.

Of this section we grow many varieties, which are remarkably well adapted to the middle and subtropical sections of the South. All are graceful trees, varying in habit of growth from feathery, drooping branches to others of a more erect and formal shape.

Excelsa. Erect growth; foliage of ashy hue. 25 to 30 feet.

Funeris (Funeral Cypress). Of rapid growth and graceful habit. Ultimate height, 40 to 50 feet.

Lawsoniana. Of fine, compact habit; foliage feathery; varies from a vivid green to a silvery tint, according to subvarieties. It sports from seed. Maximum height, 20 to 30 feet. The picture gives a good idea of its general appearance.



CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA.

Lusitanica, or Sinensis pendula (Cypress of Goa). A graceful variety of glaucous green, with pendent branches; varies in height from 30 to 50 feet. This species sports from seed, and has produced many garden forms, of which the following two are the most conspicuous:

Glaucæ, with foliage of ashy green.

Gracilis, with light green foliage and slender branches.

Macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress). In California this is extensively planted for hedges and wind-breaks. It forms here a fine tree 25 to 40 feet high, with spreading branches and dark, bright green foliage.

Majestica. Foliage ashy green; branches slightly pendulous. 30 to 40 feet.

Sempervirens horizontalis. Rapid grower, with spreading branches. 50 to 60 feet.

Sempervirens pyramidalis (Oriental, or Pyramidal Cypress). Of compact and shaft-like habit.

Variegata (Chamæcyparis). A beautiful variety with variegated foliage. Very distinct and conspicuous tree; growth somewhat open.

JUNIPERUS

(The Juniper Tree)

Communis Hibernica (Irish). Of fine pyramidal growth. Ultimate height, 8 to 10 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 24 to 30 inches, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 4 to 5 feet, \$1 each.

Communis Suecica (Swedish). Yellowish cast. Ultimate height, 10 feet. 25 and 50 cts.

Japanica variegata. With gold-spotted foliage; of dwarf growth. 50 cts.

Oblonga (Nepal). Of spreading habit. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet. 50 cts. to \$2.

Sabina (Sabin). Male and female; a low spreading, dark-leaved shrub. 25 and 50 cts.

Sinensis aurea. With part of branches golden yellow. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet, 50 cts.

LIBOCEDRUS DECURRENS

(California Arborvitæ)

20 to 24 inches, \$1; 36 to 40 inches, \$1.50.

A magnificent and rapid-growing tree; foliage in form of fans. 50 to 75 feet.



PODOCARPUS KORAENSIS.

PODOCARPUS

(Japan Yew)

Japonica. A medium-sized tree of compact and rather bushy habit. Leaves broad, dark green. Height, 10 to 15 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; larger, 12 to 15 inches, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Koraensis. Of bushy habit; foliage narrow, dark green. A valuable variety. Height, 6 to 8 feet. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

PINUS

(Pine Family)

Abies excelsa (Norway Spruce). A popular species, extensively cultivated in the Northern sections of the continent, but succeeding only to a moderate extent at the South. It is well suited to the mountain districts. 15- to 18-inch plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; larger sizes, 50 cts. to \$1.

Abies pectinata (European Silver Fir). A fine tree with spreading, horizontal branches and broad silvery foliage. 10- to 12-inch plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 15 to 18 inches, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Pinus strobus excelsa (Bhotan Pine). Resembles the white pine, but with much longer and more glaucous leaves, and of a much more graceful habit. It is known in India as "Drooping Fir." 50 cts.

RETINOSPORA

(Japan Cypress)

15 to 18 inches, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10. Larger specimen plants in proportion.

A valuable genus of small trees or shrubs from Japan; very hardy and desirable for small gardens or cemetery lots. All of our Retinosporas have been sheared and are very handsome.

Obtusa nana. Exceedingly dwarf, with distinct foliage.

Pisifera, or Pea-Fruited. Of dwarf growth, with slender branches and sharp-pointed glaucous leaves.

Pisifera aurea. With foliage tipped yellow. A beautiful variety.

Plumosa, or Plume-Like. A rapid-growing variety, with exquisite foliage and slender branches; very handsome. Height, 10 to 12 feet.

Plumosa Argentea. Of dwarf, compact growth. Foliage tipped with light yellow.

Plumosa aurea. Similar to Plumosa, but foliage tipped with gold. Height, 10 to 15 feet.

Squarrosa Sieboldii. Dwarf and compact; foliage bluish green, changing to purplish green in winter. Height, 3 to 4 feet.

Squarrosa Veitchii. Rapid grower; foliage light bluish green, very handsome; one of the best of the genus. Height, 15 to 25 feet.

The Propagation of Plants

By Andrew S. Fuller. Illustrated with numerous engravings. An eminently practical and useful work, describing the process of hybridizing and crossing, and also the many different modes by which cultivated plants may be propagated and multiplied. Cloth, 12mo. \$1.50.

The Nut Culturist

By Andrew S. Fuller. A treatise on the propagation, planting and cultivation of nut-bearing trees and shrubs adapted to the climate of the United States, with the scientific and common names of the fruits known in commerce as edible or otherwise useful nuts. Intended to aid the farmer to increase his income without adding to his expenses or labor. Cloth, 12mo. \$1.50.

Small Fruit Culturist

By Andrew S. Fuller. Rewritten, enlarged, and brought fully up to the present time. The book covers the whole ground of propagating small fruits, their culture, varieties, packing for market, etc. It is very finely and thoroughly illustrated, and makes an admirable companion to "The Grape Culturist." Cloth, 12mo. \$1.50.

Ornamental Grasses

ALL HARDY IN THIS LATITUDE



AGAVES AND PAMPAS GRASS AT FRUITLAND.

EULALIA

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Japonica variegata. A variegated hardy grass from Japan. In appearance it somewhat resembles the ribbon grass while in a young state. It forms compact clumps 6 feet in diameter. Its flower stalks are very graceful and numerous, and we highly recommend it as a very ornamental grass.

Japonica zebrina. Similar in habit to above, but with its leaves blotched with gold. The stripe, instead of running longitudinally, like the former, runs across the leaf.

Univittata. With narrow foliage and a narrow stripe running the entire leaf.

GYNERIUM

(Pampas Grass)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Elegans. Plumes silvery white, upon very long stems; blooms early. A graceful new variety that is bound to become popular. The large plumes when dried make a splendid addition to a bouquet of dried grasses.

Purple. Blooms beautiful purple shade when first expanded, fading out to a lighter shade.

Roi des Roses. Plumes very compact, of a delicate rose color; very free-blooming and compact-growing new variety.

Roses

Open ground Roses are our specialty in the ornamental line. We import all the new varieties of seeming merit and give them a careful test, retaining only the best. The same course is pursued in regard to new Roses of American origin. So our patrons can rest assured that our collection includes only the best varieties.

Directions for Planting, Pruning and Fertilizing

Any good garden soil is suitable, but should be well fertilized with decomposed stable manure. Keep the soil free from weeds and stir frequently during the summer. Mulching in fall with stable manure is beneficial. A small amount of bone-meal or good fertilizer applied in summer is advisable.

When planting cut off all but two or three of the strongest branches; cut these back to 3 inches. Plants thus cut back will transplant better and produce finer flowers.

Pruning. After the first killing frost most of the varieties should have two-thirds of the past year's growth cut off. As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. Remove all decayed wood. Climbing Roses should have only their side branches shortened in; do not disturb the main stem.

We frequently receive complaints from our patrons, who order late in the spring; they state that the flowers produced on their Roses are very inferior and do not come up to description. We would state that perfect flowers cannot be expected from plants set out late in February or March, and which produce blooms before they are well established. But if these plants are allowed to grow until the following fall, and if they receive proper treatment, there will be no cause for complaint.

Insects. For "aphis" and "thrips" spray plants daily with a solution of tobacco stems. (Tobacco stems 1 lb., boiling water 3 gals.; strain when cool; must be used within 48 hours after mixing.)

For Rose Slug spray with hellebore or insect powder. For rose leaf-hopper spray with insect powder, tobacco decoction or kerosene emulsion.

Mildew. This is caused by extremes of heat and cold, or by a continuance of damp, cold weather. Sprinkle the plants with water and dust them with sulphur or soot.

Roses on Their Own Roots—For Open Ground Cultivation

All the Roses in this class are Everblooming, except those specially noted in separate lists.

PRICES—GENERAL COLLECTION OF BEST VARIETIES:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Purchaser's selection	\$0 25	\$2 50	\$20 00
Our selection, in 50 or 100 varieties		2 00	15 00

BOURBON ROSES

Roses belonging to this class are generally of a vigorous, dwarf habit.

- Glory of France.** Pink. An old favorite.
- Imperatrice Eugenie.** Large; very full and beautifully cupped; dark rose. An extra good flower.
- Princess Imperial Victoria** (White Malmaison). Flowers white, tinted yellow; fine.
- Souvenir de la Malmaison.** Large, very full; flesh; magnificent.

CHINA ROSES

The Roses belonging to this class are among the best bloomers for this climate. Their flowers are produced in great abundance, though not equal in beauty of shape or variety of color to the other classes.

- Madame Carl.** Dark crimson.
- Madame Jean Sisley.** White, slightly tinged pink.
- Nemesis.** Dark crimson.
- Souvenir de David.** Dark crimson.

HYBRID REMONTANT ROSES

- Alfred Colomb.** Bright carmine-crimson. One of the best dark-colored sorts.
- Dr. Sewell.** Bright crimson, tinged with purple; large, full.
- Earl of Dufferin.** Rich brilliant velvety crimson, shaded dark maroon; large, finely formed.
- General Jacqueminot.** Fiery red; not very double. An old standard sort.
- John Hopper.** Bright rose, with carmine center; large and full; profuse bloomer.
- Magna Charta.** Pink, suffused with carmine; large and very full.
- Madame Plantier.** (Hybrid Noisette.) Pure white, of medium size; foliage rather small. Desirable variety for massing. In early spring flowers are produced in great abundance.
- Marshall P. Wilder.** Cherry carmine; large flower, full and well formed.
- Paul Neyron.** Deep rose; very large and full; free bloomer. The largest variety known; a great favorite.
- Perle des Blanches.** Pure white, of medium size; full.
- Prince Camille de Rohan.** Very deep velvety crimson; large.
- Ulrich Brunner.** Fine upright grower; flowers fine size and form; cherry red.
- Vick's Caprice.** The best striped Rose so far introduced. Flowers large; soft satiny pink, distinctly striped carmine.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

- Angeliue Veysset, or Striped La France.** Similar to La France; flowers striped and shaded white.
- Augustine Guinoiseau, or White La France.** Large, white, tinted rose. Very fine.
- La France.** Silvery peach; excellent, but a poor grower on own roots and apt to die back.

MOSS ROSES

Spring Bloomers, Unless Noted

- Eugene de Savoie.** Pink.
- White.** White.
- Zobeide.** Pink.

NOISETTE AND OTHER PERPETUAL CLIMBERS

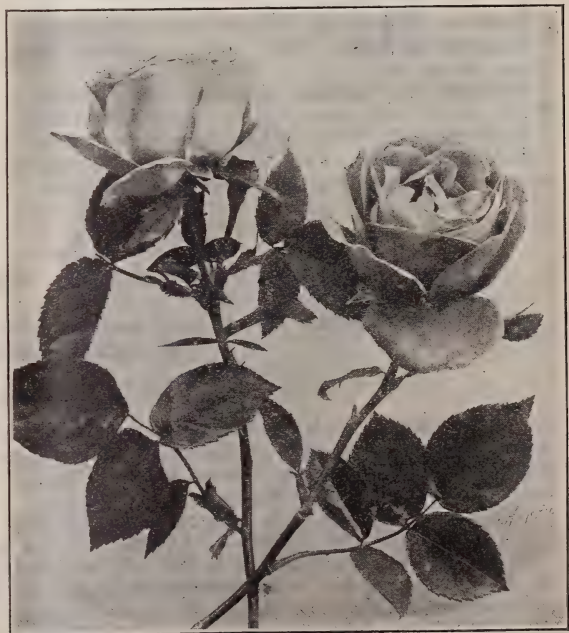
Climbing Clothilde Soupert (new). This variety originated in our nurseries five years ago. We have given it a thorough trial and can recommend it with the utmost confidence. In color and form it is similar to its parent, the well-known Clothilde Soupert, but flowers are larger. A constant bloomer after first year, as it flowers best on old wood. Vigorous grower, and has resisted a cold of 20 degrees below zero. This is a great addition to our list of Climbing Roses, and is becoming one of the favorites. Strong field-grown plants on own roots, 25 cts. each.

- Lamarque.** White. A popular old Rose.
- Perle des Jardins** (climbing). A sport from this well-known variety, but flowers smaller and of lighter color.
- Solfaterre.** Deep yellow; free bloomer.
- Woodland Margaret.** White; vigorous climber.

ROSA POLYANTHA

The varieties of this class, which have only been introduced within a few years, are crosses between the Japan type and Teas. They are Everblooming, producing a profusion of clusters of very small but very double flowers. Growth slender and dwarf.

- Cecile Brunner.** Flowers 1½ inches in diameter, salmon-pink, deeper center; beautifully formed.
- Clothilde Soupert.** Flowers 1½ inches in diameter, beautifully formed; white, with rose or light carmine center; a constant bloomer; a desirable variety for cemeteries.



ULRICH BRUNNER.

POLYANTHA ROSES, continued

Etoile d'Or. Flowers medium size; citron-yellow in center, shading to pale chrome-yellow.

Marie Favie. Pale rose, changing to white. This variety is unsurpassed for a low hedge, and nothing could be more desirable for cemeteries. It is the most profuse bloomer of all the Polyanthas, and is continually in bloom from early spring until frost. Is hardy in the Northern states. Strong, field-grown plants, \$8 per 100.

Mignonette. Delicate rose, changing to blush; flowers very small.

Miniature. A lilliputian plant; very bushy; flowers white and very small. Excellent for borders.

Perle d'Or. Pale yellow, dark yellow center.

Pink Soupert. A seedling from Clothilde Soupert, with rosette-shaped flowers varying in color from pale pink to red; very pretty.

SPRING BLOOMING CLIMBERS

Crimson Rambler. A vigorous-growing climbing Rose, producing a profusion of small crimson flowers in trusses. It is a most showy plant while in bloom, during April and May. 25 cts.

Prairie Queen. Rosy red; climber.

TEA ROSES

Varieties of bushy and dwarf habit, of delicate structure; profuse bloomers; fragrant and desirable.

Bon Silene. Deep salmon-rose, illuminated carmine; semi-double. Only good in bud.

Bride. Variable, white, tinged blush, and at times silvery rose, like its parent, Catherine Mermet; a fine flower, but not constant.

Bridesmaid. The most popular pink Tea Rose grown. A beautiful shade of bright pink. An improvement on Catherine Mermet, of which it is a sport.

Caroline. Rosy flesh, deeper towards the center. Pretty in bud.

Charles de Franciosi. Creamy yellow, tinted with salmon.

Caroline Kuster. Pale yellow, often mottled with rose. Very free bloomer.

Comtesse de Breteuil. Salmon-rose, shaded peach.

Coquette de Lyon. Pale yellow; medium size. Pretty in the bud.

Duchesse de Brabant (Comtesse de Labarthe). Pink, shaded with carmine-rose. An old favorite.

Etoile de Lyon. Very double; deep yellow; fine.

Helena Cambier. Variable from salmon-rose to coppery rose, becoming lighter as the flowers open.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. This we consider the finest white Tea Rose we have ever grown. Buds large and pointed; flowers very double, creamy center; plant strong and healthy grower.

Maman Cochet. Resembles Catherine Mermet, with suffusion of yellow at base of petals.

Madame Damaizin. Creamy white, shaded salmon; very large; double.

Marie Guillot. Pure white; dwarf.

Madame Camille. Rosy salmon; very large flowers; rather coarse. A fine bloomer and very satisfactory variety.

Madame Dubrocca. Pink, apricot center.

Madame Margottin. Citron-yellow, sometimes with coppery center; large size.

Madame Francisca Kruger. Blush, salmon center. Very desirable.

Madame Veuve Menier. Pale rose, shaded light carmine.

Souvenir de Laurent Guillot. Deep pink, shading to yellowish peach at the center, edge of petals bordered with carmine.

Vicomtesse de Wautier. Bright rose-tinted, white and dark rose center.

White Maman Cochet. Snow-white, sometimes faintly tinged blush; otherwise identical to Maman Cochet, of which it is a sport.

Zelia Pradel. White, with a yellowish center; half-climbing habit; excellent.

WICHURAIANA

15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

Wichuriana, or The Memorial Rose. Evergreen. Flowers small, single, pure white; of trailing habit, and valuable for planting on slopes and terraces, which it soon covers with a mass of bright green foliage. It is hardy in the far North. Can supply large quantities.

WICHURAIANA

(NEW HYBRID VARIETIES)

15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10.

These are of very free growth, with dark, glossy foliage, like the type well adapted for covering rock-work or bare spaces. Flowers are produced in great profusion during spring.

South Orange Perfection. Blush pink at tips, changing to white; double.

Universal Favorite. Light pink; double.

Pink Roamer. Flowers bright pink, with white center; single.

Roses Budded upon Manetti Stock

Price of plants, budded low, 35 cents each, \$3 for 10. When selection is left to us, \$25 per 100 plants, all distinct, or \$12.50 for 50 plants.

(READ THE FOLLOWING CAREFULLY)

Some varieties of Roses are almost impossible to propagate upon their own roots, and unless these are grown upon Manetti their cultivation would have to be discontinued. Others produce finer flowers when budded or grafted upon the Manetti stock. They are especially desirable for Florida and warm climates, as their roots penetrate the soil to a great depth.

Budded Roses should be planted sufficiently deep so that the junction of the bud with the stock is from 2 to 3 inches below the surface of the earth. Do not overlook this.

The Budded Roses should be carefully watched, and all suckers or shoots which grow out from below the place where the bud is inserted must be removed. See photograph, page 39. If this is neglected the stock will outgrow the bud and failure will surely follow.

The foliage of the Manetti is composed of from 7 to 9 leaflets, whereas Tea, Hybrid and Bourbon Roses usually have but five.

BOURBON ROSES

Princess Imperial Victoria. A sport from Malmaison; flowers white, tinted yellow.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. Large, very full, flesh; magnificent.

CLIMBING NOISETTE AND CLIMBING TEA

Chromatella, or Cloth of Gold. Deep yellow; an old and favorite variety; shows its deep color best when budded.

Captain Christy (Climbing). Blush, rosy center. Beautiful, but will sometimes revert to the bush form.

Devoniensis (Climbing). White, flesh center.

Elie de Beauvilain. Soft rose, salmon center.

Emily Dupuy. Pale fawn, in the style of Wm. Allen Richardson, but a weak grower.

Lamarque. Pure white.

MARECHAL NIEL. Deep chrome-yellow; always deeper in color and better grower when budded. This is the most desirable of all yellow climbing Roses.

Meteor, Climbing. Dark velvety crimson; vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.

Niphotos, Climbing. A sport from the bush form; habit very vigorous; flowers pure white; buds long; a great acquisition.

Reine Marie Henriette. Bright cherry red; of good form and vigorous habit. Best red climber.

Reve d'Or, or Climbing Safrano. Deep coppery yellow.

Waltham No. 3. Very fine spring- and autumn-blooming climber. Dark crimson.



ROSE BUDDED UPON MANETTI.

HYBRID REMONTANT

American Beauty. Color a deep shade of rose; large; cupped; fragrant; excellent. Dwarf grower.

Anna de Diesbach. Fine satiny rose. Large.

A. K. Williams. Bright reddish crimson.

Baroness Rothschild. Light pink; very large cup; very symmetrical. Free bloomer.

Cleo. Flesh, deeper center. Fine form.

Charles Dickens. Large and very full dark rose. Free bloomer.

Docteur Henon. Pure white; thornless.

Duke of Connaught. Deep crimson; velvety; dwarf; a free bloomer.

Eugene Furst. Velvety crimson. Fine.

Earl of Dufferin. Rich, brilliant, velvety crimson, shaded dark maroon. Large, finely formed.

Ellen Drew. Silvery pink, with peach shading.

Frere Marie Pierre. Large, full; dark rose.

Fisher Holmes. Ruddy scarlet, shaded with deep velvety crimson. Large, and of good form.

General Jacqueminot. Fiery red; an old standard sort; not very double.

General Washington. Brilliant carmine-red; fine.

Grand Mogul. Purple-crimson, shaded darker purple; large and well formed.

Gloire Lyonnaise. White; large, moderately full. Resembles a Tea Rose in form.

Margaret Dickson. White, with pale center; fine.

Marshall P. Wilder. Cherry carmine. Large flower, full and well formed.

Madame Gabriel Luizet. Pink; very large, cupped.

Ornament des Jardins. Vivid crimson.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose; very large; very full.

Free bloomer. The largest variety known. A great favorite.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Very deep velvety crimson. Large.

Perle des Blanches. Pure white; of medium size, full.

Rev. J. B. M. Camm. Carmine-rose; large; a superb variety.

NOTE.—We can supply a few plants each of 40 other desirable varieties of Hybrid Perpetual Roses, budded.

TEA AND HYBRID TEA

Captain Christy. Delicate flesh, deepening in shade towards the center. A lovely Rose.

La France. Silvery peach; excellent, but poor grower.

Madame Caroline Testout. One of the best of the newer Roses. Of the La France type, but clear pink; large; free bloomer. A great favorite where known.

Meteor. Deep crimson; velvety.

Perle des Jardins. Bright yellow. Best of its color.

The Rose—Its Cultivation, Varieties, etc.

By H. B. Ellwanger. Directions for cultivation, planting, pruning, propagation, the treatment of diseases and insect remedies. Particularly valuable for its classification. Alphabetical and descriptive list of 956 varieties. Cloth, 16mo. \$1.25.

Subtropical Division

Fruit Department

Varieties included in this division have given successful results in the Southern coast belt and Florida, and in subtropical countries where Apples, Pears, Plums and Peaches can be cultivated. The periods of maturity will vary more or less, according to localities. For description, see pages 4 to 14.

APPLES

Early-ripening varieties are preferable for extreme Southern sections.

Prices of standard trees, 2 years old, well branched, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100; 1 year old, 4 to 6 feet, single stem and partly branched, 10 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

Astrachan Red,
Carolina Watson,
Early Harvest,
Early Red Margaret,
Family,
Hominy,
Horse,

Julian,
May Pippin,
Oldenburg,
Red June,
Rhodes' Orange,
Yellow Transparent.

APRICOTS

Price, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

They ripen from beginning of May to June. The best varieties are:

Early Golden (Dubois),
Moorpark, or Peach,
Roman,

Royal,
St. Ambrose.

FIGS

1 year old, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100;
2 years old, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

PEARS

ORIENTAL VARIETIES

Prices of trees, 1 year old, standard, whips and partly branched, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 2 years old, well branched, 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

Garber, Kieffer, Le Conte, Smith's.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

Prices of trees, 1 year, standard, 4 feet and up, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Standard trees are best for the sandy soils of Florida and the coast, and early or midsummer varieties are preferable.

Bartlett,
Belle Lucrative,
Beurre Giffard,
Beurre Superfin,

Duchesse,
Madeleine,
St. Michael,
Wilder.

PEACHES

Prices of trees, 4 to 6 feet, heavy, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100, \$50 per 1,000; 3 to 4 feet, 10 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

SELECT LIST OF COMMON OR PERSIAN TYPE

The following have given excellent results in sections of west Florida:

FREESTONES

Alexander,
Amelia,
Columbia,
Elberta,
Fleitas St. John,

Louise,
Mountain Rose,
Rivers,
Tillotson.

CHINESE TYPE

Varieties of this type are more reliable than those of the Persian type, and will give good results much further south, but are best adapted to the higher lands of west Florida. Several of these varieties originated near Pensacola.

Berenice (free),
Ford's (free),
General Lee (cling),
Greensboro (free),
Juno (cling),
Oriole (cling),

Pallas (free),
Sneed (free),
Stonewall Jackson (cling),
Sylphide (cling),
Thurber (free),
Peen-To (free).

PERSIMMONS, JAPANESE

See page 11.

PLUMS, JAPANESE

See pages 12 and 13.

NUT-BEARING TREES

For prices, see pages 14 and 15.

ALMONDS, Princess and Sultana.
WALNUTS, Early-Bearing.
WALNUTS, Japan (two varieties).
PECANS, Louisiana Paper-Shell.

SMALL FRUITS

See pages 16 to 18.

Blackberries, Dewberries. Strawberries, Grapes.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

For descriptions, see pages 17 and 18

Eleagnus edulis (Japan Oleaster). 25 to 50 cts. ea.
Eryobotrya Japonica (Japan Medlar, Loquat).
1-year-old plants, pot-grown, 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Mulberry, Hicks', Downing and Stubbs. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Olives, Picholine. 12 to 15 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$17.50 per 100; 24 to 30 inches, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100.

Pomegranates, Spanish Ruby and Subacid. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Quince, Chinese. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Fruit-Bearing and Economic Subtropical Trees and Plants

CITRUS TRIBE

(Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Pomeles)

All pot-grown plants, and shipped with ball of earth. 2-year grafts, 12 inches, bushy, 50 cents each, \$3.50 for 10, \$25 per 100; 2 years, 15 to 18 inches, beautiful plants, 75 cents each, \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100; 20 to 24 inches, fine, shapely plants, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

All our Citrus fruits are budded upon *Citrus trifoliata*. This stock being particularly desirable for the colder sections of the Orange Belt, many experienced orange-growers in Florida state that the *Trifoliata* stock does not materially dwarf the tree when planted in open ground; that the trees have a tendency to branch near the ground, thus making beautiful low-headed trees; that it increases the productiveness and also advances the time of bearing, and can resist a lower degree of cold than when budded upon the sour stock. These plants are also most desirable for greenhouse and conservatory cultivation. Our plants this year are the finest we have ever grown. They are stocky and well branched. They fruit when two years old. We can recommend these trees most highly.

ORANGES

De Colmar, Du Roi Blood, Homosassa, Jaffa, Jaffa Blood, Magnum Bonum, Majorca, Maltese Blood, Mandarin, Mediterranean Sweet, Naval or Pernambuco, Nonpareil, Sanguinea Sweet, Sour Seville, Sustain, Satsuma or Oonshiu, Amory's Satsuma, Dancy's Tangerine, Phelps' Tangerine.

Cleopatra, or Spice Tangerine. A dwarf-growing Orange. Fruit small, orange-red, with pleasant, spicy aroma and good quality. The fruit is produced in great profusion in clusters, which gives this plant a very ornamental appearance.

KINKAN, or KUM KWAT

2 years, grafted plants, 10 to 12 inches, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10; 15 to 18 inches, bushy, 75 cents each.

The plant is of dwarf growth, seldom exceeding 6 to 8 feet, and very compact; fruit about the size of a small plum; rind sweet, juice acid. It can be eaten whole, and is very refreshing. Excellent preserves are made from this variety. Exceedingly productive, and an excellent plant for growing in pots.

OTAHEITE, or CHINESE DWARF ORANGE

8 to 10 inches, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10; larger plants from 50 cents to \$1 each.

Suitable for pot culture. Plant of bushy habit; begins to bloom when a foot high; fruit small, of inferior quality, but produced in great profusion; a very desirable ornamental plant. This variety is grown upon its own roots.

LEMONS

2-year grafts, 15 to 18 inches, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10; 18 to 24 inches, 75 cents each, \$6 for 10. Larger specimens, \$1 to \$2 each.

Belair, Genoa, Messina, Sicily, Villafranca, and Variegated.

LIMES, SWEET

Same sizes and prices as Oranges.

POMELO, or GRAPE FRUIT

Same sizes and prices as Oranges.

In the past few years this has become a most popular and fashionable fruit. Peel is smooth and thin, flesh juicy and free from bitterness.

M U S A

(Banana)

50 cents to \$1 each.

Hart's Choice. Medium-growing plant; fruit of Fig Banana class; the bunches are large; an excellent variety.

Orinoco. Leaves of great ornamental effect; a valuable variety.

EUGENIA

Jambos (Rose Apple). An evergreen shrub; flowers large, globular, brush-like heads, succeeded by white fruit, with a strong attar-of-rose perfume. Makes a delicate jelly. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Micheli (Surinam Cherry). A small tree, producing in May and June a small cherry-like fruit with a pleasant, spicy flavor; much esteemed for jellies. Makes an excellent pot-plant. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; large bearing size, 50 cts.

CAMPHOR (CINNAMOMUM CAMPHORA)

(The Camphor Tree)

Prices of plants, all pot-grown, 1 year, 12 to 15 inches, 15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100; 2 years, 24 inches, stocky, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100; 3 years, 36 to 48 inches, heavy, well branched, 50 cents each, \$3 for 10, \$20 per 100.

We have an immense stock of pot-grown plants, which can be shipped and transplanted at any time. Plants grown in open ground are not readily transplanted. This tree is perfectly hardy, and does well along the south Atlantic and Gulf coast. It is a handsome evergreen, with bright, shiny leaves. Will do well on poor soil, but, of course, will make a more satisfactory growth when properly fertilized. It is being planted in large quantities for producing the gum-camphor of commerce.

PSIDIUM

(Guava)

Cattleianum (Red Cattley). A small tree or tall bush, producing the well-known Red Cattley Guava. Plants from 4-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Lucidum (Yellow Cattley). Fruit a little larger than the Red Cattley; sweeter and of much better quality. It is a refreshing fruit eaten raw, and makes the best of all the "Guava Jellies." It is wonderfully prolific. Two years old, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

VANILLA AROMATICA

(The true Vanilla Plant)

Strong pot-plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100; extra strong plants from 4-inch pots, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubby Plants for Subtropical Sections and Florida

Varieties marked thus (*) are adapted to sections of South Florida and subtropical sections only. The others are hardy in the Southern coast belt.



ARAUCARIA EXCELSA.

***ARAUCARIA EXCELSA**
(Norfolk Island Pine)

12 inches high, \$1.50; 15 inches, \$2; 18 inches, \$3;
24 inches, \$5.

This noble conifer has succeeded in South Florida, and may be considered hardy in sections where the winter temperature does not fall below 25 degrees Fahr. There are few trees as beautiful. Foliage bright green and dense, on slightly pendulous branches; grows to a great height, but is at its best when of moderate size.

***ABUTILON**

10 cents each, 10 plants in 10 varieties 80 cents,
\$6 per 100.

Most desirable plants; almost perpetual bloomers. Our collection consists of 15 of the most distinct and newest varieties.

***ACALYPHA**

15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10.

Tricolor. Foliage mottled and blotched crimson and scarlet; attains a height of 5 to 7 feet in South Florida. One of the most brilliant foliage plants.

Sanderii. A very striking ornamental plant of strong growth. Leaves dark green; from each axil spring long rope-like spikes of velvety crimson flowers. It is a constant bloomer, and is best grown as a pot-plant. Ultimate height, 4 to 6 feet. Also known as Manila Wonder, Medusa, etc.

ACACIA FARNESIANA

(Popinac)

Strong plants, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10.

A well-known and popular variety; branches thorny; foliage with minute leaflets; flowers in round, yellow balls, very fragrant; profuse bloomer.

AGAVE

(Century Plant)

Americana recurvata. With recurved leaves; a beautiful variety. 50 cts.; large specimens, \$1 to \$5 each.

Americana variegata. Margined yellow. 50 cts.; large plants, \$1 to \$5 each.

***ALOCASIA GIGANTEA**

25 cents to \$1 each.

A most ornamental plant of the Caladium family, with immense, light green, stiff leaves.

***ARALIA FILICIFOLIA**

25 and 50 cents each.

A good decorative plant, with finely cut foliage of a glossy green; stems spotted purple.

***ALLAMANDA**

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Cathartica. Shrubby plant; flowers yellow; profuse bloomer.

***Hendersonii.** Flowers golden yellow; a beautiful climber; almost perpetual bloomer.



ALLAMANDA
CATHARTICA.



A BED OF CROTONS AT FRUITLAND.

***BOUGAINVILLEA GLABRA SANDERIANA**
(Climber)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

A new variety of Bougainvillea, which produces an abundance of rosy crimson flowers from spring until autumn. It is of rapid growth, and must be trained upon a trellis, arbor or pillar. Hardy in South Florida. A most valuable climber.

BIGNONIA

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Speciosa. Climber. Flowers pink, stained purple; blooms profusely in spring, and is hardy at Savannah.

Venusta. Climber. Rich orange; winter bloomer for conservatory; is a most desirable variety for Florida, where it produces a wealth of brilliant flowers during winter.

***BROWALLIA GIGANTEA**

15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10.

A beautiful new flowering plant, useful both for bedding and for pots. Plant is of strong, compact growth and produces a profusion of flowers about an inch in diameter; color intense indigo-blue. Never without flowers.

***CESTRUM**

15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10.

Free-blooming shrubs.

Aurantiacum. Deep orange; spring bloomer.

Nocturnum (Night-Blooming Jasmine). Flowers greenish white during summer; very fragrant at night.

***CROTONS**

Plants from 3-inch pots, 15 cents each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100. Plants from 3-inch pots, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Can supply 30 best broad- and narrow-leaved varieties. This grand bedding plant we cannot too highly recommend. They also make most desirable pot-plants for the window-garden or conservatory in winter. The leaves are brilliantly variegated with almost every color. They stand the hottest sunshine, which brings out their most brilliant colors. They succeed admirably in South Florida and tropical countries, where there is no danger of frost. When bedded in open ground for summer effect, lift the plants carefully in the fall with a good ball of earth about the roots, and they will not shed their leaves.

DURANTA PLUMIERI

25 to 50 cents each.

Beautiful tall-growing shrub; flowers blue, succeeded by yellow berries, which are retained all winter.

***DRACÆNA (Dragon Tree)**

50 cents to \$1 each.

Handsome ornamental plants, attaining large size; foliage colored in many varieties.

Fragrans. Broad, green leaves; flowers very fragrant; a desirable variety of easy culture.

Terminalis. Bronzy green, flaked crimson.

***DATURA, or BRUGMANSIA SUAVEOLENS**

15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10.

A shrubby plant, growing to a height of from 6 to 8 feet in rich ground; flowers white, very large, trumpet-shaped and fragrant; a most excellent plant for effect.



BOUGAINVILLEA GLABRA SANDERIANA.

***EUPHORBIA**

25 cents each, \$2 for 10; large plants, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10.

Splendens. A thorny shrub, with bright red flowers; continuous bloomer.

Sanguinea. Foliage brown-carmine, veins carmine; fine bedder.

***FICUS**

Elastica (India Rubber Tree). With broad leaves; very ornamental. 12 inches, 50 cts.; 24 inches, \$1.

Parcellii. A white, variegated plant; rapid grower. 25 to 50 cts.

***FRANCISCEA EXIMIA**

25 cents each, \$2 for 10; large plants, 50 cents.

A shrubby plant, with flowers opening pale blue and turning white; very fragrant, and a profuse bloomer.

***HABROTHAMNUS**

15 cents each, \$1 for 10.

Elegans. Flowers tubular, purplish red; of easy culture; constant bloomer.

Newelii. Flowers tubular, bright crimson, large, and produced in dense terminal clusters.

HIBISCUS ROSA SINENSIS

(Chinese Hibiscus)

From 3-inch pots, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 4-inch pots, 50 cents each, \$3 for 10.

Valuable free-blooming plants, for all subtropical regions. May attain a height of 15 to 18 feet, and when covered with their brilliant flowers are most conspicuous in gardens. Twelve varieties, double and single. Colors include crimson, red, yellow and salmon.

***JASMINUM**

(Jasmine)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10; large plants, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10.

Sambac (Arabian Jasmine). Flowers white; very profuse bloomer.

Grand Duke of Tuscany. Very double; white.

Multiflorum (Star Jasmine). Flowers white, star-shaped.

Maid of Orleans. Semi-double.

***MEYENIA ERECTA**

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Coerulea. A large shrub; flowers large, of intense violet, with rich orange throat. Almost perpetual bloomer, and in middle Florida attains a height of 10 to 15 feet. A most striking and beautiful plant.

Alba. Flowers white.

***PENTAS LANCEOLATA**

15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10.

A most desirable new plant. Flowers white, in corymbs somewhat similar to Bouvardias. A profuse and continuous bloomer. This plant should be in every collection. We can recommend it with confidence.

***PHYLLANTHUS ROSEA PICTUS**

25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; large size, from 4- and 5-inch pots, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 100.

A very striking plant; leaves colored with rose, bronze, green and white; beds out and stands the sun well, giving a mosaic-like effect.

***PHORMIUM TENAX**

(New Zealand Flax)

25 cents to \$2 each.

Long, narrow green leaves 3 to 6 feet in length; rigid and erect, with a narrow brownish red margin. A desirable plant for tropical sections.

***PAVONIA INTERMEDIA**

(Gæthea)

25 cents; large plants, 12 to 15 inches high, 50 cents.

A malvaceous plant of easy culture. Foliage cordate; flowers axillary and crowded at the tips of the branches. The crimson bracts surrounding the purplish calyx segments make this plant remarkably attractive. Blooms from November to April.

***POINSETTIA PULCHERRIMA**

25 cents each.

Tall-growing plants; valuable for decorative purposes in winter; leaves preceding the insignificant flowers are bright crimson.

***SANSEVIERA ZEYLANICA**

Strong plants, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10; 4-inch pots, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10.

With sword-like leaves. Green, marbled with lighter shade. An effective bedding plant. Very tropical in appearance.

SOLANUM AZUREUM, or SEAFORTHIANUM

15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10.

Of the same habit of growth as the *Solanum Jaminoides*, but producing numerous bunches of delicate blue flowers with golden anthers; fragrant. Very desirable.

SWAINSONIA

15 cents each, \$1 for 10.

Galegifolia alba. Flowers pure white, produced in sprays of 10 to 15 each, and resembling a white sweet pea. Blooms nearly the whole year. One of the best white-flowering plants.

Galegifolia rosea. Rose-colored flowers.

***TABERNÆMONTANA CAMASSA**

25 cents each.

Evergreen shrub; flowers white, very fragrant, resembling a Jasmine; of a dwarf habit, and a free bloomer during several months.

TECOMA

(Climber)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Jasminoides. Flowers white, with pink center.

Capensis. Flowers bright red. Continually in bloom. Can be used as a climber.

Palms

Owing to the growing popularity of Palms we are making a specialty of them and have them in immense quantities, and can supply them by the 100 or 1,000. We devote upwards of 30,000 square feet of glass to this class of plants. During winter our Palm houses are kept under as low a temperature as is consistent with the health of the plants, and the largest part of our stock is carried through the summer in slat-houses, where they have free circulation of air, and a clean and healthy growth, becoming thoroughly well hardened off by fall. Our plants can, therefore, stand long-distance carriage without injury, and will not suffer from the sudden change from a high greenhouse temperature when removed to that of a sitting-room.

All our Palms, being grown in pots, can be forwarded during the whole year. Measure is from top of pot to top of plant, in its natural position.

We would state that as all varieties do not grow alike, we cannot quote plants of equal height at the same price. Some are of rapid growth; others affect a dwarf habit. Young plants of such varieties as Phœnix, Seafortia, and a few others, do not show their characteristic forms of foliage until the second year. The lowest prices refer to 2-year-old plants, ranging from 10 to 12 inches, according to variety.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.—Use a compost of equal parts of leaf-mold, rich garden soil and well-decayed cowdung, and some bone meal. Give ample drainage, and keep plants in open air, but in partial shade, during summer. Water regularly during summer. Keep soil moist only during winter, and foliage free from dust. Repot large plants in February, and small ones twice during summer. The varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are the most hardy, and are suitable for middle Florida; the others are for the conservatory and tropical countries.



CHAMAEROPS FORTUNEI.

SECTION I

PALMATE, or FAN-SHAPED LEAVES

***Chamaerops Fortunei**, or *excelsa* (Chusan Fan Palmetto). The hardiest of all exotic Palms, suitable for either conservatory or open ground. Plants 12 to 15 inches high, 50 cts.

***Chamaerops argentea** and **Canariensis** are beautiful varieties, varying more or less in leaves and length of petioles. Plants 12 inches high, 50 cts.; larger, \$1.

***Corypha Australis**. Of robust growth and dark green foliage; can stand a lower temperature than *Latania*s. Plants 12 inches high, 25 cts.; 15 inches, 50 cts.; 20 to 24 inches, \$1.

Corypha Gebanga. A tall, stately Palm from Java. Leaves fan-shaped, glaucous, divided into segments. 12 inches high, 50 cts.; 15 to 18 inches, \$1.

*LATANIA BORBONICA (Chinese Fan Palm)

The most popular of this section. Desirable for all decorative purposes. Large stock, all sizes.

3-in. pots,	2	characterized leaves,	12 in. high,	\$0 25
4-	3	"	15 "	35
4-	4	"	15 "	50
5-	5	"	15-18 "	75
6-	5-6	"	20 "	1 00
6-	7	"	24 "	1 50
8-	8	"	24-30 "	2 00

Please note that only characterized leaves are included, and not seed leaves, of which every plant from 3- and 4-inch pots has from two to four.

SECTION II

LEAVES PINNATE

Areca lutescens. One of the most beautiful and valuable Palms. Foliage graceful, bright green, with rich golden stems. Plants 10 to 12 inches, 25 cts.; 15 to 18 inches, 50 cts.; 20 to 24 inches, \$1. Specimen plants, 20 to 24 inches, 3 in a pot, \$1.50; 30 to 36 inches, \$3.

Areca rubra. Stems red; foliage reddish green in young plants. 50 cts. and 75 cts.

***Cocos Alphonsei**. Known in South Florida as the Belair Palm. A tall-growing tree; leaves bright green. 50 cts.

***Cocos plumosa**. Leaves very long, drooping pinnæ 1 to 2 feet, in bunches; flowers waxy. 50 cts.; larger, \$1.

Cocos Weddelliana. The most graceful of all small Palms; stems slender and erect; leaves long and narrow, of a rich green, gracefully arched. A valuable variety for decorating apartments. 8 inches, 50 cts.; 10 to 12 inches, 75 cts.; 12 to 15 inches, 4 in a pot, \$1.



ARECA LUTESCENS.



KENTIA BELMOREANA.

KENTIA

We have 10,000 of these desirable Palms. They are of robust and graceful habit, and can stand considerable rough usage. They retain their lower leaves, and are of a bright color.



PHOENIX RECLINATA.

Belmoreana (Howea, or Curly-Leaved Palm). A graceful variety, with leaves which have the appearance of being curled. 12 inches, 50 cts.; 15 inches, 75 cts.; larger size, \$1 to \$2 each.

Forsteriana (Thatch-Leaf Palm). The most robust of the genus; leaves broader than Belmoreana, and stem often of darker color. 15 inches, 50 cts.; 18 inches, 75 cts.; 20 to 24 inches, \$1. Beautiful specimen plants, 36 to 40 inches high, from 8- and 10-inch pots, \$5 each.

PHOENIX

(The Date Palm)

Prices of plants, unless noted: 12 inches, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10; 15 to 18 inches, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10; 24 to 30 inches, 5 to 6 characterized leaves, \$1 each; very stocky, 8 to 10 leaves, \$1.50 each.

A most valuable genus for conservatory cultivation here and for open ground further South. Most of the varieties stand a temperature of 25 degrees. They make handsome plants for decorative purposes, being of robust and rapid growth.

***Canariensis**. Foliage narrow and graceful; very desirable for open ground in middle Florida; attains large size.

***Farinifera**. A compact-growing species, and of quite hardy habit; foliage deep green.

Leonensis, or **spinosa**. With sharp-pointed pinnæ; a beautiful variety; of rapid growth, and makes a large tree.

***Pumila**. Of rapid growth and graceful foliage.

***Reclinata**. A valuable variety, of robust and compact growth, and of great decorative merit. We grow this variety in large quantities.



CYCAS REVOLUTA.

***Rupicola** (rock-loving). A species of recent introduction, and very scarce. It is the handsomest and most graceful of the genus; of dwarf habit, leaves drooping. Plants 12 to 15 inches, 50 cts.; 18 to 20 inches, 75 cts.; 20 to 24 inches, \$1.

***Sylvestris** (Sylvan, or Wild Palm of Bengal, or East Indian Wine Palm). Leaves very long, grayish green, pinnæ numerous. One of the hardiest of the genus, and a most valuable variety.

***Tenuis** (narrow). Of recent introduction; resembles the Common Date Palm, but more slender, and finer in all its parts.

Zanzibarensis. With broad pinnæ and compact habit.

PTYCHOSPERMA ALEXANDRÆ

(Australian Feather Palm)

50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Leaves beautifully arched; an exceedingly desirable variety.

SEAFORTHIA, or

PTYCHOSPERMA CUNNINGHAMIANA

(Illawara Palm)

Elegans. An elegant species of graceful habit and rapid growth; leaves very long, dark green; valuable for decorative purposes, and well known. 12 inches, 25 cts.; 18 to 20 inches, 50 cts.; larger plants, 75 cts. and \$1 each.

Seaforthia robusta, or Areca Bauerii. Similar to *Seaforthia elegans*, but with darker foliage and stems. Plants 12 inches high, 50 cts. each.

SECTION III

Cycads, Etc.

Cycas revoluta (Sago Palm). Highly ornamental plant, with a crown of dark green, pinnated leaves. Hardy at Savannah. We can supply handsome plants. Plants with stems, 4 inches in diameter, 6 to 8 leaves, \$2; 5 inches in diameter, 10 to 12 leaves, \$3; larger sizes, \$5 to \$7.

Dioon Edule. A Mexican Cycad, with long glaucous green leaves. Produces an edible nut. Plants 5 years old, 50 cts.

Pandanus utilis (Screw Pine). A valuable plant for the center of vases. Its long spine-edged leaves are arranged in screw-like order; of easy cultivation. 12 inches, 50 cts.

Pandanus Veitchii. With leaves beautifully striped with pure white; a very showy plant; requires high temperature in winter. 12 inches, \$1.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OF PALMS

We will supply the following collections of Palms, selections to be left to us:

10 varieties, 2-year-old plants, 12 inches high, \$3.

10 varieties, 3-year-old plants, 15 to 18 inches high, \$6.

10 varieties, 4- to 5-year-old plants, 20 to 24 inches high, \$10.

Those unfamiliar with Palms will do well to allow us to select for them, as our experience enables us to send out plants which will be most hardy and effective, and show the greatest distinction in any location.



PANDANUS VEITCHII.

Greenhouse Department

COVERS UPWARDS OF 60,000 FEET UNDER GLASS

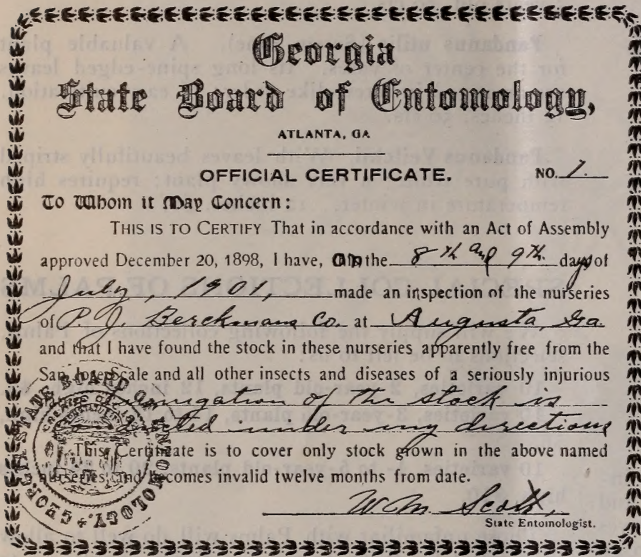
THIS branch of our establishment is now the largest and most complete in the South. For this department a special Catalogue (No. 2) is published on the first of February of each year. The increasing demand for Greenhouse Plants has enabled us to keep up with the march of progress, and induced us to cultivate a very large and varied stock of Plants, not only of the favorite classes usually found in greenhouses, but also plants of the newest introductions. Our facilities for propagating large quantities of healthy stock, and the saving of fuel, enable us to offer Plants at unusually low prices.

Special attention is called to our very large stock of Palms and Winter-Blooming Plants, as described in Catalogue No. 2, which will be mailed free on application.

No San José Scale

All our nurseries are absolutely free from this pest. They are inspected every twelve months by the Georgia State Entomologist, and a certificate of said inspector is attached to every package that leaves our establishment.

Shipments for such states as require all nursery stock to be fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas before being allowed within their borders will be so treated, and for other states where these requirements are not enforced, we will also so treat all stock before shipment when requested by our customers.



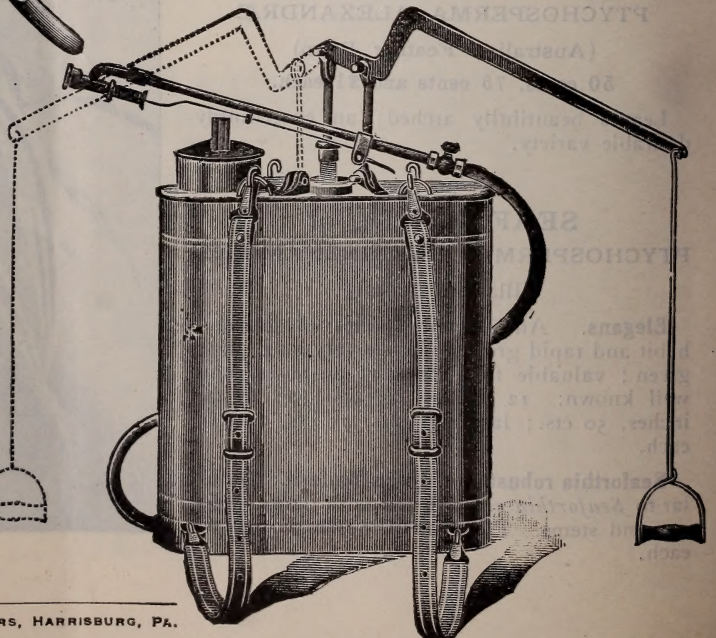
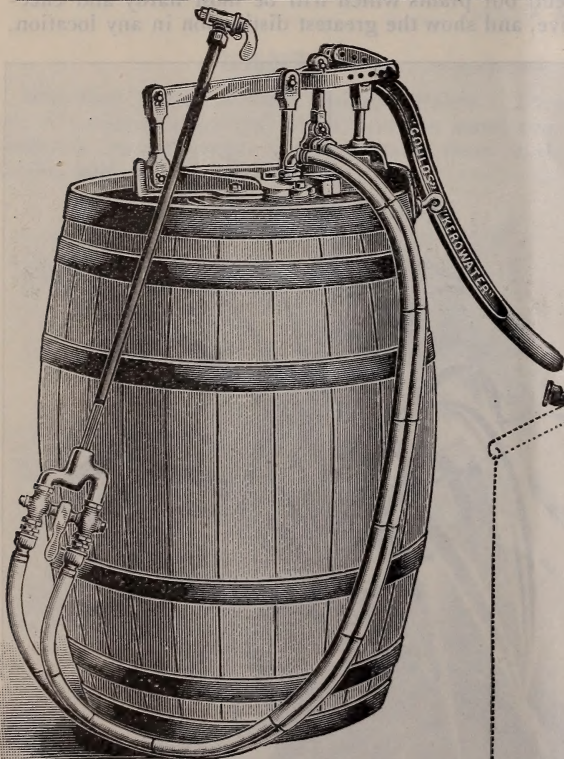
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Gould's Spray Pumps

They always represent the best value. They are made by pump specialists of over 50 years' standing

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"How to Spray, When to Spray." Very valuable little booklet free. Write for it.

